The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Seward's Health Much Improved.

He Makes a Morning Call on the President.

No Danger of Another Riot in New-Orleans.

The Rumor of a Stoppage in the Payment of Bounties.

Adjournment of the South Carolina Legislature.

Important Provisions for the Protection of Freedmen.

Equality of Civil Rights Secured Before the Law.

The Oregon House Adopts the Constitutional Amendment.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 22.

SECRETARY SEWARD CONVALESCENT.

The reports about Secretary SEWARD's declining condition were all dissipated to-day by his appearance at the White House this morning, where he had an interview with the President. He walked over from his residence and returned without apparent fatigue. The alarming reports of yesterday came from personal friends, who thought there was ground for them, but the Secretary surprised all his friends by the elasticity of his constitution. [The Associated Press dispatch says: "Secretary SEWARD continues to improve in health, and though still weak, he was anxious to-day to visit the President, but was dissuaded from doing so by his attending physician."]

THE THREATENED RIOT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

By this Bureau, the following has been received by your special correspondent:

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 22.

My telegram last night regarding the anticipated riot was based on the following dispatch received by the Chief of Police from his subordinate on St. Thomas-street, Sept. 20, 1866: Major BRADY, Eighty-first United States Colored Infantry, reports that several of the Eighty-second United States Colored Infantry are coming to-morrow evening to clean out Pocanier Station, and that he comes in person to notify Sergt. ADAMS. Signed Sergt. ADAMS. Ex-officers of the Eighty-second Regiment have forwarded denials of the truth of my dispatches, and made a cowardly attack on the *Herald* correspondent because he also had sent news to the same effect.

THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

The following telegraphic correspondence has been received at the office of the Military Telegraph:

Telegram received at the War Department, Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, 1866, from Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1866:

To Andrew Johnson, President:

The following is published in Ohio, and doing injury. We know it is false, but want authority for a positive denial:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF OHIO, MILITARY AGENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1866.

Geo. Lackey, Esq., of the Military Commission, Gilead, Wood County, of Ohio:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 5th inst. is received. You ask are the Paymaster-General and Second Auditor stopped from paying under the Bounty Acts passed by the last Congress? The former states that he is waiting instructions by those higher in authority; the latter has been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury not to pay any bounty passed by the last Congress. It is of the opinion that the President does not intend that a dollar of additional bounty shall be paid to a Union soldier or his family, if he can help it. JAMES C. WETMORE.

Signed by J. H. GREIGER and JOHN G. THOMPSON, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 22, 1866.

To J. H. Greiger and John G. Thompson, Chairman Democratic State Committee, Columbus, Ohio.

Reports that the President or Secretary have delayed the payment of bounties are unfounded. Payments will be made under the rules which have been just completed by the War Department. The Paymaster-General has been instructed to commence payments at once. There will be no delay on the part of this Department. Signed,

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

NAVAL.

Information has been received of the arrival at St. Paul de Loando on the 1st of July of the United States storeship *Purveyor*.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION AND THE PRESIDENT.

The delegates appointed by the late Cleveland Convention of Soldiers and Sailors to wait on President JOHNSON and present him with a copy of the proceedings of that body, are expected to perform that duty on Tuesday next. They will arrive on Monday evening, and on Tuesday they will be escorted to the White House by the Conservative Army and Navy Union of this city, who have engaged the Marine Band for the occasion.

THE DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE.

By War Department General Order No. 77, the headquarters of the Department of Tennessee is transferred from Nashville, Tenn., to Louisville, Ky.

COLORADO.

JAMES R. HOOD, of Tennessee, well known in the political circles of that State, was to-day commissioned as Secretary of the Territory of Colorado.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed ANDREW T. McREYNOLDS United States District Attorney for the Western District of Michigan, and JACOB P. LEESE United States Marshal for the District of California.

The following appointments have recently been made: GEORGE W. WENT, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Arizona; WILLIAM BRIERS, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern Superintendency. E. W. WYNKOFF has been appointed Agent for the Cheyennes, Araphoes, Alarapahoes and Apaches.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Important Provisions for the Protection of Freedmen—The Stay Law Defeated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Sept. 22.

The Legislature adjourned last night. Among the most important measures adopted were the following: An act declaring the rights of persons known as slaves and as free persons of color. This secures to freedmen the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue and be sued, to give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell real and personal property, to make bills, enjoy full and equal benefit of personal security, personal liberty, and private property, and of all legal remedies the same as whites. It further provides for the infliction of the same punishment for the same offences upon whites and blacks alike, and repeals all laws inconsistent herewith, excepting the law declaring marriages between whites and blacks illegal and void. The stay law was defeated, but its objects were temporily accomplished by the passage of an act postponing the next term of the State Courts from the Fall until Spring. Measures were also adopted to supply corn to the destitute, to provide limbs for disabled soldiers, to establish a penitentiary system, and to authorize a loan to aid in rebuilding the burnt district of Charleston. Further legislation for the benefit of freedmen was postponed until the regular session in November.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Constitutional Amendment Passed by the Oregon House—Protection of the Harbor of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 22.

A Salem, Oregon, dispatch of last night says that the House passed the Constitutional Amendment by ayes 25, nays 22.

The Gum Hill contested election case had been decided in favor of the two sitting Union members.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada*, from Columbia River, brings $85,500 in treasure.

The Board of Harbor Commissioners have adopted a plan to construct a sea wall for the protection of a portion of the harbor of San Francisco, at a cost of $2,500,000.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Colored Regiments Mustered Out—No Danger of a Riot—Gov. Wells Reported to be in Favor of President Johnson's Policy.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 22.

The Officers of the Eighty-second Colored Infantry assert that the regiment was very peaceably mustered out yesterday. There is quite a riotous spirit among the negroes in the city to-day, which is owing chiefly to the disbandment of the Eighty-first and Eighty-second Colored Infantry, who have just been paid off, and are giving themselves up to drunkenness and coroussal. The city is well guarded and no outbreak is now looked for.

Thirty-five cab-drivers have been arrested for violating the city ordinance in making a regular stand in the negro locality to secure the patronage of the negroes recently paid off.

It is said, on the authority of Col. EDMUNDSON, who has been in the confidence of Gov. WELLS, that he (WELLS) has finally determined to support the reconstruction policy of President JOHNSON.

CANADA.

The Bank of Upper Canada—Precautions Against the Fenians.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Sept. 22.

The Bank of Upper Canada has issued a circular to-day, notifying parties interested that depositors will be paid in notes of the bank, and that the bank will receive payment for discounted notes in bills of the bank. The bills of the suspended bank are selling at 60c.@80c. on the dollar.

The election of coadjutor Bishop of the Church of England, after a number of days' balloting, finally resulted in the election of Archdeacon BETHUNE, o Cobourg.

This evening's *Daily Telegraph* says that the Government has issued a circular to county attorneys and police magistrates, instructing them to order the seizure of all arms in the possession of parties whom they consider dangerous to the public peace; and that all persons known or suspected of having connection with the Fenians will be vigorously prosecuted.

Three Fenians were committed to jail to-day, and a list of several hundred names, including some well-known residents of this city, is now in the hands of the police, and the most strict inquiries are being made by the police and detectives now in the city, in regard to everything connected with Fenianism.

From this time forward, every railroad train and steamer arriving in the city will be closely watched, and suspicious characters searched and arrested, and if their business is not satisfactorily explained, they will be committed to jail under the *Habeas Corpus* Act of the last Parliament.

A special session of Magistrates is now being held at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, for the purpose of organizing a night patrol. It has been decided to swear in 150 men in each Ward, well-known freeholders and householders, under the statute, and these are to be drilled at least two nights in the week in the use of arms, and a certain number are to patrol their respective Wards every night.

The Chief of Police has petitioned the Police Commissioners for an increase of the police force.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Ordnance Experiments.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 20.

All the arrangements having been perfected, and the changes having been made in the iron-clad stone target upon the beach, against which the smooth bore and rifled projectiles are to be directed in the experiments of the Board of Engineer Officers which was appointed for this duty, it is presumed the firing will commence at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The officers constituting the Board are all here with the exception of Major-Gen. WRIGHT and Brig.-Gen. ABBOTT, the former having been ordered to Texas and the latter detained by sickness in his family. The stone target is of immense length and power, and many months of labor have been expended in making it so. Opinions differ among the officers—some believe that it will withstand all the projectiles that are fired against it, while others believe that it will speedily be made a mass of tottering ruins.

KENTUCKY.

The Steamer Gen. Buell Boarded—Seizure of a United States Mail Agent.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 22.

The steamer *Gen. Buell*, of the Cincinnati and Louisville Mail Line, was boarded at Warsaw, Ky., last night, by two or three hundred men, who forcibly seized C. W. FERRIS, United States Mail Agent, and took him ashore. FERRIS was Provost Marshal at Warsaw during the war, and was instrumental in the execution of two guerrillas by order of Gen. BURBRIDGE.

The *Gazette & Commercial* says that FERRIS was arrested without warrant, while the engineer of the *Buell* affirms that a true bill had been found against him by the Grand Jury of Carroll County for murder.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Congressional Nomination.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 22.

GEORGE F. MILLER was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of this district to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 22.

E. C. KNIGHT has been nominated by the Republicans for Congress in the First District. Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL is the Democratic nominee.

The National Antietam Cemetery—Meeting of the Trustees—Plans Adopted.

From the Baltimore Sun, Sept. 22.

A meeting of the trustees of the Antietam National Cemetery was held on Thursday night in this city. Dr. A. A. Biggs, of Maryland, President; Thomas A. Boult, Esq., of Maryland, Secretary. Col. Gordon Lofland, of Ohio; Gen. John R. Brooke, of Pennsylvania; Col. W. Y. Selleck, of Wisconsin; Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, of New-York; Hon. G. L. Cranmer, of West Virginia; Hon. Benedick Laplians, of Rhode Island; Gen. E. Shriver and C. C. Fulton, of Maryland, and T. B. Baker, Esq., of Washington, who are deputized to be present by Col. Moore, Superintendent of Military Cemeteries, were present. The meeting was called especially to adopt the plans for laying off the ground, including plans for the gateway and fence. After some discussion, the plan for the gateway as submitted by Messrs. WOOD & PEROT, of Philadelphia, was agreed upon. The plan adopted is elaborate in finish and of a substantial character; the main gate will be twelve feet wide, with a small gate on either side, made of wrought iron. The fence is also to be of wrought iron, with the exception of the posts, which will be cast, and to harmonize with the gate in appearance. The fence will be 639 feet in length and a uniform height of four feet. The estimated cost of gateway and fence is $4,500. A number of plans for laying off the grounds were next submitted, which also gave rise to some discussion. The plan as submitted by Master CHARLES BRIGGS, son of the President of the Board of Trustees, and only about fifteen years of age, was adopted. The plan adopted gives to each State a separate lot wherein their dead will be buried, besides leaving a number of separate lots to be used in burying the unknown dead.

Mr. CRANMER moved that the action of the Board in reference to the destruction of a rock on the grounds, known as Lee's rock, be reconsidered, and that the rock be retained. The vote on this motion was recorded, those voting in the negative considering that to leave the rock remain was to erect a monument to LEE; those in the affirmative regarding it simply as a point of historic interest. The vote was taken by States, each being entitled to one vote only. The vote by States was as follows: Yeas—Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia, New-York—4. Nays—Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin—3. By individuals: Yeas—Messrs. Biggs, Fulton, Boult, Cranmer, Lofland, Snodgrass. Nays—Messrs. Shriver, Laphan, Brooke, Selleck. The rock, therefore, remains, unless some future action of the Board directs its destruction. After some further business the Board adjourned.

EUROPE.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Retirement of M. Drouyn de Lhuys—Views of M. Emile de Girardin on the Questions of the War—Preparations for the Great Exhibition.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 7, 1866.

The unexpected retirement of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS from the Department of Foreign Affairs, and the selection of the Marquis DE MOUSTIER as his successor to office, are events which have given rise, in political and diplomatic circles, to much conjecture as to the causes which have led to this important modification in the Cabinet of NAPOLEON III. The withdrawal of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS is attributed, doubtless correctly, to the unsuccessful result of the negotiations recently carried on with Prussia relative to the extension of the Rhenish frontiers of France. On the other hand, the newly-appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. DE MOUSTIER, long occupied the post of French Ambassador to Berlin, from which he was transferred, two or three years ago, to Constantinople, and his promotion to a seat in the Emperor's Cabinet is doubly interpreted to indicate a conciliatory policy toward Prussia, and preparation for the reopening of the Eastern question.

Germany and Italy having joined hands to accomplish their unity, the only bone of contention now left to Europe is the sick man of the East, who, in fact, only continues to totter along by means of his two crutches—England and France. So long as the two continue to pull together, it is possible that they may be able to bear up under the weight of the Moslem carcass; but there are symptoms that France begins to grow tired at her position and the *rôle* she is playing. Should the Turkish Empire, rotten to the core, disappear in the pit of financial ruin which it is digging beneath itself, there is good reason to believe that England will be left alone to prevent, if she can, the absorption of the sick man's estate by the successor of NICHOLAS I. One proposition, now brought forward I believe for the first time, is to preserve Constantinople from the clutches of Russia, by erecting it into a free city, guaranteed by the Great Powers; but this is a dream whose realization is likely to encounter many obstacles, the first of which is the radical incapacity of the Turks to maintain a Government in consonance with the progress of European civilization. France, finding her ambitious projects of enlargement thwarted—no doubt principally through the secret opposition of England—is no longer disposed to pull British chestnuts out of the fire, and may soon come to an open rupture with her former ally, by attempting to secure by force of arms that which she has been unable to accomplish by diplomacy. The bellicose spirit aroused among the French people by the resistance of Germany to what is considered the just demands of France, might be employed with advantage by NAPOLEON as a means of rallying around his throne the entire nation, no inconsiderable portion of which is now disaffected toward his dynasty.

Reviewing the probabilities of war, the eminent publicist and advocate of peace, M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, by no means so sanguine of the result as are most of his countrymen, compares Europe to a ship which, lacking a sufficient depth of water, is in danger of shoaling, if not managed with consummate ability; for want of a sufficient depth of ideas and able management, Europe, too, may drift upon the sand. She must at once throw overboard the ballast of the enormous armies by which she is overladen, "or it will be necessary to spill an ocean of blood to get her afloat again."

Pursuing his theme, M. GIRARDIN, says:

"Let us suppose that the war, whose rumblings the *Siècle* declares are now heard in the distance, should break out. Suppose that, wounded in their pride more than deceived in their hopes, the people of France should urge forward the Government to the banks of the Rhine. Who can foretell, when we consider the confusion of interests and the uncertainty of alliances—France being pitted against Germany—on which side the Great Powers of Europe would range themselves? Would Austria, England and Russia remain neutral, or would they form a new coalition against France? Austria seizing the opportunity to avenge the loss of Lombardy and Venetia! England taking the side of Belgium, guardian of Antwerp! Russia hastening to overthrow the interdiction which humiliates her even more than it weighs upon the Black Sea! What would be the attitude of Italy if she deemed the victory doubtful? Let others do as we have done—examine, in all its aspects, the question of armed peace and the question of disarmed peace. If this course is followed, without preconceived ideas, it will be acknowledged that France has only one policy to pursue—that of an American disarming, a mode of disarming carried out so as to produce the most vigorous, and, we will add, the happiest economical diversion. It cannot be concealed that the present is a critical moment. For all great resolutions there is an hour which never returns, if once allowed to pass by without intrusting to it the success of a supreme decision. This hour offered itself to Austria, which did not profit by it, to exchange Venetia for Silesia and to accomplish in 1866 her labor of 1863, which would have assured to her the hegemony of Germany, to the exclusion of Prussia. The same hour has presented itself, on two occasions and under two different aspects, to France, who also permitted the golden opportunity to slip through her fingers. Will it be offered a third time, and without peril? It is doubtful, and, at all events, not soon."

Replying to the *France*, which strenuously opposes his theories in favor of reducing the army, M. DE GIRARDIN says:

"We will be brief in our answer to the three columns devoted by the *France* to the glorification of the army. The journal in question exclaims: 'It is the army which reconquered France from the foreigner!' It appears, then, that the army had let the foreigner conquer France. Can it be true that, in one year's interval, the army was powerless to prevent the foreigner, all of whose capitals we had once occupied, from taking his revenge by occupying Paris, in 1814–15? Can it be true that France does not owe it to her armies that she was not, after the second invasion, cut up and divided like Poland? Can it be true that the most costly standing armies can still, in the nineteenth century, expose a great people to such a risk and reduce it to such an extremity so deplorable that it cannot be called to mind without blushing and turning pale? My contradictor, looking at France and her thirty-seven millions of inhabitants, exclaims: 'This is the work of war, without liberty, during thirteen hundred years!' When I contemplate the United States, whose existence only dates from 1776, which, in 1790, did not contain a population of four millions, and which, in 1860, already counted upwards of thirty-one millions, I say this, in less than a century, is the work of liberty, without war without standing armies, without a forced conscription, without militarism. Compare the two!"

The preparations for the Great Exhibition of 1867 are making wonderful progress, and there can now be no doubt that everything will be in readiness for the opening on the appointed day, the 1st of April next. The importance of the work being carried on at the Champ de Mars, and the celerity with which it is pushed forward, lend much interest to all the details connected with the future Exhibition. The engineers invested with the superintendence of the works are manifesting the utmost zeal in the discharge of their functions, and every trifle, no matter how minute, is the object of careful preliminary study. M. LE PLAY, the Chief Engineer, deserves in particular the greatest praise for the admirable manner in which the enterprise intrusted to his control has been planned and is being prosecuted. Far from avoiding the difficulties which are constantly occurring, M. LE PLAY seems to take pleasure in grappling with and overcoming them, day after day, as new problems and perplexities arise and demand a solution.

It is not easy in the present state of the palace itself to form a precise opinion as to what it will be when entirely finished; but it is quite safe to say, in advance, that nothing will have been neglected to render the building and its accessories in all respects superior to any which have hitherto been erected for a similar purpose; that it will leave the English arrangements of 1862 far in the background, is even now unquestionable.

Here are some new and interesting items connected with the Great Fair:

The public will be able to visit, in carriages, the entire ground floor of the Exhibition. The ellipse described by the buildings is divided, in the direction of the two axis, by four carriageable roads, leading to a central rotunda. From this point, after depositing visitors wishing to ascend to the upper stories, vehicles will be driven through a special avenue to an immense *remise*, or carriage shed, built expressly to receive them. A system of electric communication, such as is used in large hotels, will enable every visitor at will to call his carriage back to the rotunda. Each of the four principal interior avenues above mentioned is about three times the width of Broadway. They will be covered with an iron roof, at about the same height as an ordinary four-story house.

As regards the mode of entrance to the Palace, the Imperial Commission has positively decided to abandon the system of tourniquets, hitherto in vogue, permitting the public to enter only one at a time. This plan, which answers very well when the crowd is not large, would be totally inadequate to the throng of people who are expected to visit the exhibition, the number of whom is estimated at from thirty to forty thousand per diem. It has been determined to place tickets of admission on sale at the numerous cigar-shops of Paris, which are dependencies of the Government, and, being scattered over all parts of the city, are well adapted to the purpose. The cost of a single admission will be one franc. The Commission has not yet decided whether or not it will authorize the issue of season tickets, in consequence of the high price it would be necessary to demand for them, and the difficulty of making them rigidly personal and non-transferable. In the front rank of the industries, which will make the most conspicuous display in the future exhibition, must be reckoned the diamond trade of Paris—probably the first in the world. The committee of jewelers have resolved to unite the entire show of diamonds in a saloon specially prepared for them, and which will be furnished with a splendor befitting the treasures it is intended to contain. The cases, the walls, and even the ceiling of this apartment will be lined with garnet-colored velvet, *capitonné*, or pinned at intervals with nails headed with velvet. The effect will of course be magnificent in the extreme. The corporation of diamond merchants will themselves employ the persons whose duty it will be to watch over the safety of their brilliant and valuable wares.

The machine gallery, in another part of the palace, will be so arranged that the public can not only inspect it on the ground-floor, but also look down on it from above by means of a beautiful flying-bridge, constructed at a cost, alone, of 200,000 francs.

Altogether, the exhibition will be worthy of the enormous throng of visitors who will come next year from all quarters of the globe to visit the most beautiful city in the world. RALPH EASEL.

OUR FLORENCE CORRESPONDENCE.

Waiting for the Peace Proclamation—Infidelity and License—Political Affairs—The Army.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1866.

While the country is waiting for the publication of the decree which will announce the definite conclusion of peace, the people are calm, and the journals have leisure to discuss questions of finance, and the means by which industry may receive a new impulse. Such questions will be (for Italy) those of most vital importance for some time to come. How to make the 25,000,000 of Italians now under the government of the crown creators of wealth and vigorous supporters of the heavy burdens of the State, may well demand the exercise of the highest skill of the politicians and economists of the country. The crown has assumed vast responsibilities. The ability which has been called into exercise in directing the affairs of an inconsiderable State is now to show itself equal to the demands of a nation, hastily made up of homogeneous materials to be sure, but for a long time accustomed to distinct systems of local government. There are passions to be reconciled, prejudices to be soothed, and a vast amount of ignorance to be enlightened. Much has, indeed, been accomplished, and there is sufficient ground to hope that new difficulties, as they present themselves, will be overcome. Italy has escaped from the thraldom of ecclesiastical rule—among the most hurtful of influences—and is now on the road of enlightened progress. She has only to follow the example of the most advanced nations, and guard carefully against extreme opinions, whether in politics or theology, while she makes unceasing effort to get rid of pauperism and carry out every kind of social amelioration.

There is a vast amount of infidelity in Italy. Released from the restraints of Papal terrors, there has been a sudden rebound to the other extreme of irreverent license. Young Italy not only protests against Papal abuse, but against the church altogther, and religion itself. There is great dissoluteness of opinion in matters of faith and religious duty. Italy seems to be in a transition state, not less in theology than in politics. Many of the more enlightened among the young have long been dissatisfied, if not disgusted, with the unmeaning mummeries of the Mass, and have longed for a simple and more Christian form of worship. They demand that the rubbish of images be brushed from the churches, and only those noble ornaments of art left which have the power to assist the mind in its purer contemplations. It would be a noble spectacle for the world of to-day, and for history, to see Italy, which has suffered so much from ecclesiastical injustice and oppression, shake off at once the burden and rise to newness of religious life. It is probable that the legislation of reform will not stop until the law of celibacy among the priests is done away with, and they are encouraged to marry as do other human beings.

We do not know yet if a new Parliament will be elected. It is desired by the Government, because, as is declared by the Opposition, those who have so sadly mismanaged affairs wish to escape the inquisition to which their conduct will be subjected by those who bestowed upon them during the war almost unlimited powers. Venetia will have about fifty Representatives in Parliament, and not half that number, as by an error in calculating I stated before. The Opposition, or "Sinistra," in the present Parliament, is a compact band of one hundred and ten, in a body of about four times that number. What it lacks in numerical force is made up in ability, courage and energy. The organs of the Opposition, outside of Parliament, are the most spirited of the Italian journals, and political intelligence is kept alive by the vigorous attacks which are constantly made upon the system of routine and sluggish negligence of the Government.

According to published report, the number of men at present under arms in Italy, including volunteers and the mobilized national guard, is not less than 550,000. If it be true, we can only say that it is a discredit that so vast a body has accomplished so little. The sooner it is reduced two-thirds, the better, both in an economical and moral point of view. How, in a country with an overcrowded population, these hundreds of thousands are to be absorbed in industrial life, is one of those problems which will again find a solution. It may be difficult for us, who have such a vast extent of territory, to understand how so many people, with little foreign commerce and few manufactures, can contrive to live on this narrow strip of the Italian Peninsula. But we have hardly yet learned by experience how little will suffice to sustain human life when in a crowded society the pressure becomes severe. Italy has still hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of able-bodied men lying on their backs, as it were, doing little or nothing. It is not the fault of the population, but it springs from an inevitable, and it is to be hoped, temporary necessity. Italy has never tried on a large scale the experiment of emigration. With industry properly developed, this country can easily sustain its present population. The area of the Italian Peninsula is somewhat greater than that of the British Isles, and the population is several millions less. The census shows little or no increase, which is another illustration of the principle in political economy that the population of a country grows in proportion to the power the country possesses to give occupation and the means of existence to large masses of men.

It is a sad fact to make record of, that of the whole population of Italy, seventeen millions have not yet been taught to read and write. This terrible problem of popular ignorance is what, more than armies and more than conquests, should engage the attention of Italian patriots. Last Sunday, in the Palazzo Riccardi, there was a meeting of the *Accademia della Crusca*, when it was announced that those who have the matter in charge have arrived at the termination of the letter B, in compiling the new dictionary of the language. This ancient and learned Society would do well to exert its influence in doing for the masses what it is trying to accomplish for the few. Italy has not yet got beyond the letter B in the schooling of the nation.

From Vienna we hear that Gen. MENABREA, the Italian Commissioner, has been received with much respect by the Emperor. It is thought that in a week from the present time the Government here will be able to make a report of what has been accomplished. So far all goes well, and there are no doubters left that the relations between Austria and Italy will soon be established on a much more satisfactory basis than for a long time before. The prospect is in every way reassuring. The reception by the Emperor of Austria of a Special Envoy from VICTOR EMMANUEL is accepted as equivalent to the recognition by that power of the Kingdom of Italy. It is stated that Austria will ask that the private property of the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, as well as that of the Duchess of Parma, which was confiscated by the State, may be restored, or compensation made. If Italy consents it will probably be on condition that those Princes make a formal renunciation of all claim to rule in the States from which they were driven by the war for the Union. With a credulity bordering on infatuation, these Princes have looked forward to the time when their power would be restored. But recent events have destroyed in their hearts the last hope.

The Syndic of Monza has written to Baron RICASOLI asking if the Government, in concluding a treaty of peace with Austria, intends to make any effort to get back the iron crown of CHARLEMAGNE, which was carried off when that Power evacuated Lombardy in 1859. This symbol of ancient sovereignty had long been deposited in the sanctuary of St. John the Baptist at Monza, and had been regarded as a great historic treasure. Another relic of no small value, called the sapphire cup, belonging to the same church, was purloined at the same time. The Syndic suggests that the value of the iron crown is now purely historic, since the kingly sovereignty reposes in these days upon the free will of the people, and not upon the principle of Divine right, typified by a diadem consecrated by no matter how many centuries of legitimate succession. The crown is simply one of the monuments of Italy's past history, and cannot be spared. Baron RICASOLI has replied to the Syndic, that, sympathizing with the policy which dictated his letter, and jealous always of the honor and rights of Italy in matters of the minutest as well as the most conspicuous concern, where the national sentiment is appealed to, he will make every effort to have these symbols restored to Italy, and to the ancient place of deposit.

The *Affondatore*, the first-class iron-clad vessel, which was sunk in a storm at the entrance of the port of Ancona, has not yet been raised, and little progress has been made toward that end. The enterprise of bringing the ship to the surface will be a long and expensive one, and there is almost reason to doubt its practicability with such means as are at present at hand.

We do not hear so much about the "rectification of frontier," as we did a few weeks back. At one period or another, Europe is alarmed, consoled or soothed by some new phrase, invented by cunning aristocracy, or adventurous Emperor, to suit the passing exigency. Ten years ago there were wars for the "balance of power," and for the "preservation of the liberties of Europe." Then, in France, the plausible imperial phrase of "crowning the edifice," which was supposed to mean giving liberty to the nation. Since then, we have heard of "satisfied nationalities," and the "plebiscite"—in Mexico the doctrine was applied—and more recently, of the "rectification of frontiers"—a principle to be carried out when it is convenient.

The Florentines have been witnesses, within a few days past, of what may be considered an event in their local history. They have got a new post-office, and three days back it was taken possession of. No one who has ever been in Florence, and has had occasion to look for letters, can have forgotten that ancient building in the square opposite the Palazzo Vecchio, where, through the openings of the heavy iron bars, he has made his inquiries. No longer in Summer or Winter, under the imperfect shelter of the *Jetto dei Pisani*, will Florentine or stranger be obliged to wait his turn while the slow *impiegato* shuffles his piles. The new office has been fitted up in the courts of the Uffizi Palace, and is not only as handsome as could be desired, but is in every way convenient. The people of the town are both glad and proud, and continue to go in crowds to inspect the new place.

Naples and Genoa continue to be afflicted with the Asiatic scourge, but most of the other Italian cities have escaped. Florence has been perfectly healthy during the Summer, which has hardly been as warm as usual. The number of cases of cholera now daily reported at Naples reaches nearly a hundred. At Genoa the mortality is in about the same proportion. Italy has not suffered more than have some other parts of Europe. ANGELICO.

OUR MUNICH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Non-German Policy of Prussia—An Important Statement by Baron Von der Pfordten.

MUNICH, Monday, Sept. 3, 1866.

None but an Austrian ought to have found fault with the Prussians for expelling Austria from the German Bund, for Austria had always been nothing but a huge comet in the German heavens, always wandering out of the orbit of German policy and German interest; always an incubus and a clog on the development of German unity. But I did hope and believe that Count BISMARCK would be magnanimous enough not to refuse to admit, even if he did not invite, South Germany into his new Bund. Such hopes, for the present at least, are entirely dissipated. The following important statement, made by Baron VON DER PFORDTEN, Bavarian Minister of State, in his speech before the Chambers at the close of the session, removes all doubt: "In relation to this question no direct negotiations were held between Prussia and Bavaria, and I make this explanation because certain statements made in the course of the discussion have left the impression that the accession of Bavaria to the North German Bund was specially declined. During the negotiations in Berlin this question was not touched. No proposition was made on the Prussian side looking to such an accession, and I considered it my duty not to bring the matter into discussion. But by other Plenipotentiaries from South Germany the question was specially raised and discussed in the peace negotiations, *and the Prussian Government made the specific declaration that the accession of South Germany to the North German Bund, at present, was not desired.*"

What Plenipotentiary the Baron refers to I cannot tell, though it was probably that of Baden, since the Badenese Government is well affected toward Prussia, and is anxious to enter the new Bund. To all friends of Germany this authoritative announcement will bring disappointment. I am quite confident that if Prussia had looked favorably on it, the growing sentiment of South Germany in favor of the Northern Bund would soon have brought Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden into it, and completed the consolidation of Germany, so devoutly to be desired. Neither can I imagine why such consolidation should be distasteful to Prussians, for these States, especially if a foreign war was threatening, would undoubtedly have handed over to her the military, if not diplomatic, supremacy.

RECORD OF THE CHAMBERS.

Now that the Chambers have adjourned, I will give a brief synopsis of a few of the important speeches, showing the drift of sentiment toward Prussia and toward France. Early in the session there were three resolutions offered, each propounding a policy in regard to the new North German Bund. The first was: "That the Royal Government be respectfully requested, in case the uncertainty respecting the policy of the prospective Bund should render it not desirable for Bavaria to enter it lest her constitutional freedom should be endangered, to endeavor through a close alliance (*anschluss*) with Prussia to enter on the road by which alone can be attained the desired objects, to-wit: the union of Germany under a freely elected Parliament endowed with the necessary privileges, and the effectual protection of the national interests from any foreign attack." The second was still stronger, being the platform of the Liberals: "That His Majesty be, &c., to renounce every attempt to organize a South German Bund, and to make an organic political union of the North and South with a single central power and a general Parliament the aim of Bavarian politics; and, until this is accomplished, to form a close alliance (*bundniss*) with Prussia." The third was a simple compromise, omitting the preamble of the first as far as the words "should be endangered."

Deputy HOHENADEL, mover of the first, said the North German Bund was yet only a project, and that Bavaria should wait to see what form and policy it would adopt. Meantime they could not shut their eyes to the fact that disunion had always been the bane of Germany, and also that only by a close alliance with Prussia could Bavaria hope to ward off foreign attacks and preserve the integrity of Germany.

Deputy VOLK made a long speech, saying that the situation of affairs made a Southern Bund undesirable; that the project, once entertained, of interposing such a Bund between Prussia and Austria had been found impracticable; that the thing most to be desired was an organic political union of North and South, with a strong central power and a parliament. He did not believe Austro-Germany would always remain out, but that it would sometime be reclaimed to Germany.

Deputy LERCHENFELD favored the third proposition, but was afraid of hegemony. They must wait to see what Prussia would do with her new Bund.

Deputy KOLB spoke in favor of the third resolution, but he also was fearful of Prussian hegemony. No union unless freedom went with it. Bavaria is in the same condition that Prussia was in 1806, and could be saved only by the development of liberal institutions.

Deputy EDEL thought it was too early to debate the matter. They must wait to see whether the North German Bund would be free or despotic. The present treatment of Saxony should be an example and a warning to them. South Germany should cling to civil freedom.

Deputy ENGERER believed the Bavarian nation did not favor the second proposition, and that if the Chambers were to be reelected, not many of the party who subscribed to it would come back.

Baron VON DER PFORDTEN here took occasion to make some remarks. The expulsion of Austria was a matter with which they had nothing to do, and could not help, neither could they prevent the further division of Germany, if the victor desired it. He knew there was no special inclination in South Germany to build a separate Bund, nor had the Bavarian Government taken any steps toward it, it was in the attitude of expection, but no one could tell what might be necessary in the future.

Deputy UMBSCHEIDEN made a strong speech, in which he said that the events of the week, (referring to reported movements in France,) made it necessary to do something at once and decisively. Bavaria could do nothing against foreign attack if left alone. The question of integrity he considered of more importance than that of organization; they must accept Prussian alliance, even if it did bring some evils, for they would in time be done away. Bavaria dare not stand alone. Their neighbors on the Seine were listening eagerly to the debates of South Germany, they watched closely the movements tending to union or disunion. The Government demanded much of the people, they should respect the people's wish to remain Germans, and make such alliances as would save Germany from foreign war

This brought VON DER PFORDTEN again to his feet. He was surprised that there should still be any doubt, after what he had so often said. As a matter of course, the Government would devote all its energies to the maintenance of German integrity. He said when he was in conference with Count BISMARCK the latter observed to him that he must remember that no power of Europe had interceded for Bavaria, to which he had answered that was true, but it was because Bavaria had adhered to a strictly German policy, and for that reason Prussia ought to extend to her the hand of friendship. Most assuredly Bavaria would defend German integrity.

The propositions were not brought to a vote in the Lower House, but I think the third or compromise would have prevailed. The Upper House voted down the compromise by 30 to 4, and by 21 to 13 adopted the following: "We, &c., His Majesty, the King, *in case of a foreign attack on German territory*, to resist it with all the forces of the nation and the army." SEGREX.

OBITUARY.

Death of Father James Ignatius Mullen.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of last Tuesday gives an account of the death and funeral of the Rev. Father JAMES IGNATIUS MULLEN, the pastor of St. Patrick's Church in that city, and one of the oldest and best known of the ministers in the community. He died in his seventy fourth year. The *Crescent* says:

"Father MULLEN was born in Ireland in 1793. During his infancy his parents emigrated to the United States. He was but a youth when the war of 1812–15 broke out between England and the United States. He entered the American service as a midshipman. During the war he saw the decks of his ship ensanguined more than once by conflict with the public enemy, and bore himself so well under the eye of Commodore DAVID PORTER that that distinguished officer became his intimate friend; and upon a recent occasion he adverted to that intimacy and the cause of it, in a conversation with the writer. Soon after the close of the war he resigned his commission in the navy, and resolved to devote himself to the Church. He studied and was ordained at that celebrated institution, Mount St. Mary's College, in Maryland. In 1831 he was sent to Cincinnati as a missionary. He was there during the terrible cholera visitation of 1832, and showed himself as courageous as a priest as he had proved himself as a soldier. He was as brave as a soldier of the cross as he was as a soldier of his country. He stood at his post fearlessly performing his duty, and happily survived the danger. He was then sent by his Bishop on a mission among the Michigan Indians at Sault St. Marie, and his ministrations among those wild aboriginees were long remembered by them gratefully. In 1833 he came to New-Orleans, and soon after commenced the building of the temple in which his remains are lying. Beneath that temple, by his own express wish, to the writer signified many years ago, he would be buried. No other monument would commemorate his life, and none other was necessary. Its tower was the last object in the city the eye of the departing traveler rested upon, and the first object that cheered the citizen as he returned to his home. It was a fitting monument to him who had the genius to conceive it and the energy to complete it."

DEATH OF LIEUT. DANIELS.—A private letter gives the following particulars in regard to the death of Lieut. N. H. DANIELS, Eighteenth United States Infantry: "On the 20th of July, Lieut. DANIELS, with a detachment of officers and men, left Fort Reno, Dakota Territory, to join the regiment. When about twenty-five miles west of Fort Reno, at 2 o'clock P. M., Lieut. DANIELS and Lieut. GEORGE M. TEMPLETON rode ahead of the train to select a camping-ground. When a short distance from the detachment, they were attacked by a party of Sioux warriors, numbering about sixty. They attempted to return to the train, but Lieut. DANIELS was shot from his horse. Lieut. TEMPLETON succeeded in escaping. The detachment was surrounded by the Indians, and a spirited engagement ensued, which continued until dark, when the Indians withdrew. The body of Lieut. DANIELS was recovered next morning, pierced with no less than twenty-two arrows. He was buried at Fort Reno on the morning of the 21st ult., with full military honors. Lieut. DANIELS was a grandson of the late Hon. SALVIN COLLINS, of Montpelier, and was an officer and gentleman of high character."

PERSONAL.

Gen. C. S. EDWARDS, late of the Maine Fifth Regiment, while at Rappahannock Station, captured a large number of prisoners with the aid of a New-York regiment. Among them was Col. MURCHISON, of the North Carolina Fifty-fourth Regiment, whose sword, an unusually fine one, Col. EDWARDS was permitted by the Commanding-General to retain. Since returning home he has had it handsomely fitted up, and recently he wrote to Col. MURCHISON, offering to return it. That gentleman, however, courteously declined the offer, and requested Gen. EDWARDS to keep it, as he had done all the fighting he ever should do, and had no occasion for it.

Mrs. MARTHA CARSON died recently, in Bibb county, Ga., aged 108 years, 6 months and 3 days. She had cut three sets of teeth, the last being small, and like a squirrel's. She never took an active dose of medicine in her life. Up to six years ago, she would walk two or three miles with the greatest ease. About eight years ago her sight failed, but when she cut her last set of teeth, about two years ago, it improved very much. She was born in North Carolina, but has lived in Georgia for sixty years. Her eldest son, WILLIAM, died in Louisiana a few months ago, at the age of 81 or 82 years, She had eleven children, five of whom are now alive.

Rev. PETER CARTWRIGHT, D. D., in a letter to the *Central Christian Advocate*, says: "I have spent sixty-two years as a regular itinerant preacher, and have never lost six months of that time by sickness, and have never received the small sum or salary allowed but two years out, of that sixty-two years. When I entered the traveling ranks in 1804, there were but seven annual conferences, now there are sixty."

DEAN RICHMOND was born in Barnard, Vt., in 1804, and left there in 1816, twelve years old. The *Standard* says: "The old house in which he was born is still standing, and is frequently pointed out to strangers as the birth-place of the great railroad and political manager.

Rev. T. C. ANDERSON, D. D., has resigned the Presidential charge of the Cumberland University, Tennessee, and A. P. STUART, late of the Confederate army, has been chosen to and accepted the position.

An Oil Refinery Burnt—Vivid Description of a Terrible Fire.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.

SARNIA, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1866.

Yesterday evening, about 6½ o'clock, a dense column of heavy black smoke, rising swiftly upward to the north of the village, announced the startling fact that one of the refineries had "gone up." It proved to be the extensive refinery known by the title of the "Liverpool Oil Refining Company," but which principally, if not totally, belongs to, and is managed by, the Messrs. MCKENZIE, of Sarnia. It was an awful and sublime sight, as you approached it in the fast closing night—the heavy surging column of inky smoke first showing a saffron tint on the lower edges of its billows, then changing to an orange, then swiftly to a scarlet, and almost instantaneously to a fiery brilliant hue, which illuminated the landscape for miles around. The vivid brilliancy was more like what you perceive in the flash of lightning on a pitch dark night, than what the broadest glare of day shows. I never beheld such a blaze, and I have witnessed fires which devastated acres of city blocks. The combustion of ordinary buildings is but a rushlight in comparison to it. As tank after tank and reservoir after reservoir gave its feed to the flames, the fiery furnace seemed to heat with a seven-fold force. Very soon no eye could bear it, and no being dare approach it. Such a concentration of pure white flame it is the lot of few to behold. About two acres of one of the most combustible materials known, "all in a low," as the Scotch say, you can readily perceive to be no joke. Of course every effort was made to stay its progress, but of no avail. The people had soon just to look on and wonder, and now and then at a respectable distance try to outflank it by choking up the drainage communication with the neighboring works. Another refinery within a short distance of it, and a tannery somewhat nearer, were in great danger, and but for the energetic efforts of the fire brigade would have been surely lost. The fire at one time ran along the open ditches where the refinery refuse was discharged as fast as a horse could gallop. There was a "skedaddle" in the neighborhood thereof. A crowd had collected thereabouts, some hundreds of yards away from the buildings, never dreaming of disturbance till a creeping flame like a snake issued from a culvert, and, like a flash in the pan, set the accumulated oil *debris* of years in fiery rage. As far as I can at present learn, the loss will be about $30,000, but it is impossible accurately to learn. All the oil in the treating houses and agitator, together with all stored in the numerous and capacious tanks, was completely lost. The refined oil in store at some distance was by great effort saved, and, singular to say, the freshly charged retorts, holding between two and three hundred barrels, are all "as they were," with the exception of a little extra distillation done. The origin of the fire was purely accidental, arising from some flaw or defect in one of the retorts. The blackened ruins to-day present rather a dreary aspect to the proprietors; the ghastly skeleton of engine and other iron fitments alone seem to tower over the ruins; but being men not only possessed of capital but also of extraordinary enterprise and business capacity, they will soon recover their loss.

A Conscientious Man of an Inquisitive Disposition—His Attempt to Ascertain the Character of a School Mistress Personally Unknown to Him.

From the San Francisco Alta, Aug. 24.

J. F. BUFFUM, who was arrested some days since on the charge of writing the most obscene letters, containing the most indecent and infamous pictures we have ever seen, to a respectable young lady, came before the Police Court for trial by jury yesterday. The object of the defence in first pleading guilty and afterward asking to withdraw the plea, and demanding a jury trial, was made evident. It appeared that on the plea of guilty being entered the letters and pictures were ordered destroyed, and it was therefore supposed that the order had been complied with. When the case came up before the Jury, however, it was discovered that the evidence had not been destroyed—Officer MCCORMICK having exercised a little judicious forethought in the matter. The letters were offered in evidence, and the defence then set up the plea of insanity as a bar to conviction—in effect at least, if not in absolute terms. To this Mr. LOUDERBACK, who conducted the prosecution in a manner which showed that he felt there was something due to society, and that a respectable woman, even though poor and hard-working, had a claim to protection, put in an earnest protest. He was willing to suspend the prosecution at that point, provided the defence would consent to such a course, and have the defendant taken before the Commission of Lunacy immediately. He thought a lunatic whose tastes ran in the way of penning and drawing such unutterable filth, and sending it to unprotected ladies, unfit to be at large, and desired to have him sent to the Stockton Asylum at once. This proposition was not accepted by the defence, and the case went on. In proof of the unsoundness of his mind, it was shown by one witness that defendant had several times been known to ask: "Whose crib is it?" when playing cards, without paying attention to the answer. Another witness had noticed that he was insanely inclined on political questions, differing materially from the witness in his views; and his wife testified that within the past two months he had been a very changed man. It was shown that he had always borne a high character, though the Government did catch him at illicit distilling recently and confiscated his distillery for his defrauding the revenue laws. BUFFUM himself took the stand, and admitted the sending of the letters, but claimed that he was actuated merely by curiosity to ascertain what the character of the lady was. If she was a woman of indecent character, she would answer the letter; if not, she would destroy it, and no harm would have been done. The story was very ingenious, and well related for a man of unsound mind. God was his witness that he had never in his life entertained an indecent or obscene thought or idea, and he was conscious of having acted throughout from the highest and purest motives! He further testified that he was 58 years of age, and it was shown that he had always borne a good character previous to his arrest. He said that he intended to exhibit the letters from the lady to his friends as soon as he had obtained them. He had read in some newspapers charges affecting the character of teachers in the public schools, and he thought it a duty to ascertain whether she would receive such letters with pleasure or not. He had no acquaintance with the young lady in any manner, and did not even know her by sight when he commenced sending the letters. His attorney also took the stand and testified to his client's high moral character and conscientiousness. The jury, like sensible men, tossed the plea of insanity and the meaner one of "conscientious motives" to the wind, finding the defendant guilty almost as soon as they retired.

The Plague of Grasshoppers.

From the Kansas State Journal, 12th.

Gen. STRICKLER informs us that the grasshoppers arrived at Tecumseh on Monday about 12 o'clock. We referred to their ravages a few days since in northwestern Kansas. In Brown county they covered a track twelve miles in width, and consumed pretty much everything green. Trees were stripped of their leaves, grass eaten up, and corn fields literally stripped to the stalk. It is fortunate they have come as late in the season as they have after the crops have been principally gathered. They will, however, probably do great damage to the wheat fields, and if the Fall should remain dry and warm, they will deposit their eggs and we fear give trouble next year. A severe frost followed by cold weather would probably destroy these insects. They are now coming in this direction in swarms, and doubtless will be here in a few days. In northwestern Kansas they filled the air so as to obscure the sun. They have been traced for a distance of 200 miles above Fort Kearney. The Marysville *Enterprise* says of the grasshoppers in that section: They alighted upon fields, gardens, fruit trees, and everything green or eatable, and like a march of 250 army corps, devoured everything they touched. The whole country has been taken by them, and the rear guard is still with us guarding what green leaves and vegetables the army has left. Farmers are seriously alarmed less the corn will be totally devoured. They seem to be passing in southwest direction

DESCENDANT OF COLUMBUS.—A gentleman in Rome writing to a friend in Boston, makes the following reference to a descendant of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS:

"I have had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Monsignore COLUMBO, the only living descendant of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. I first met him at a breakfast given by Cardinal REISACH at Monasterie St. Cecilia, and accepted an invitation to dine with him. He is a very genial, pleasant man, about sixty, manifests great interest in the affairs of our country, and expressed his great desire to visit us. The Pope has granted him permission to be absent next year, and he intends to visit America. I hope he may do so, and that our people will give him a cordial, generous reception, he being the only living descendant of one whom Americans should gratefully remember and love to honor. He possesses many interesting relics, formerly belonging to COLUMBUS, among which are two fine oil paintings of him. He has written a life of COLUMBUS, and presented me with a copy in Italian. I believe it has been translated into English, German and French. Monsignore resides in Rome most of the year, passing a few months at his castle near Genoa."

TRAGIC AFFAIR IN CHESTERFIELD.—A most unfortunate affair took place in Chesterfield County, near where the Petersburg Railroad crosses Kingsland Creek, on Thursday last. The affair was between a carpenter, named EDWARD BRANCH, and a farmer, named JOSEPH S. MCGEE, and resulted in the death of the latter. It appears that there had been a quarrel between the parties some weeks since, and that on Thursday MCGEE went out to a private road on which BRANCH was at work, and commenced to abuse and threaten him. BRANCH asked him to desist, and warned him to go away and let him attend to his business. MCGEE at last picked up a shovel and struck BRANCH two or three times on the head with it. BRANCH seized a chisel lying on his bench and threw it at him. The chisel stuck in his side, just below the left lower rib, and MCGEE, pulling it out, exclaimed, "Oh, my God!" and fell dead. MCGEE leaves a large family dependent upon him. BRANCH is very much grieved at the occurrence, and disclaims all intention of inflicting serious injury upon MCGEE. They were both men of good standing among their acquaintances. BRANCH had not been arrested at last accounts.—*Richmond Despatch, 15th.*

A WARNING TO SEAMEN.—The bark *C. B. Hamilton*, which left this port a few days since for Havana, returned yesterday, having sustained the loss of her Captain. In a fit of delirium, after having shot at the Mate, he jumped overboard and was drowned, while at sea. The first and second mates are both very sick with fever. The *Hamilton* was discovered at sea by a passing vessel, which placed her mate on board, who conveyed the *Hamilton* into the river below. The sickness of the officers is caused, we learn, by their own imprudence in sleeping on board their vessel while in port. The vessel took in her cargo about two miles above this place, and the crew, notwithstanding the evil effect this course has heretofore had upon seamen during this season, continued the practice of sleeping on board. —*Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, Sept. 15.*

A PLUCKY ILLINOIS BOY.—The Sycamore (Ill.) *Republican* says: "On Thursday last the three prisoners now confined in the County jail contrived, during the absence of the jailor, to induce his little four year old boy to find and furnish them with the jail key. Of course they were out and off in a moment, but WILLIE, an older son, a lad of 13, seizing his father's revolver, drove two of the fugitives back into their quarters, and then followed in chase of the third. He followed him a mile and a half through the streets, across the lots, through the river, until he lost him in Norwegian grove. The neighbors soon surrounded the grove, and, after an hour's hunt, took the crest-fallen fugitive back to close quarters."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

HER PILGRIMAGE.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

The snow-flakes floated many a star
To earth from pale December's skies,
When a fair spirit from afar
Smiled through an infant's violet eyes.

And as she sweetly breathed, the hours
Wove, like a robe of gossamer,
All grace about her, while the flowers
Their tints and perfumes gave to her.

In after time, when violets grew,
And pale anemones vailed the land,
She drooped her modest eyes of blue,
And gave to Love her maiden hand.

Four times the holy angels came,
To greet her with a dear unrest;
And, in a mother's saintly name,
Left a young angel on her breast.

Eight lustrums pure celestial eyes
Beamed through her tender, loving gaze,
Commingling all the sweet surprise
Of heavenly with the earthly rays.

At last, her gentle face grew pale
As the anemones of Spring;
And whiter than her bridal vail
Was that in which she took her wing.

And than that fixed despair more white,
Softly the stars, in feathery snows,
Came, covering with serener light
Her folded hands, her meek repose.

Pale stars, through which the Night looked down,
Until they wept away in showers
On those dear hands, which clasped the crown,
And closer still the cross, of flowers.

The snow-flakes melt on earth in tears:
The eternal stars in glory shine;
While in the shroud of desolate years
Dead Love awaits the immortal sign.

MOLLY THE TRAMP.

From All the Year Round.

[illegible] late on a dark night in June, two persons entered together a pawnbroker's shop in Dublin. One was a low-sized countryman, with a fox-like face, quick eyes, hanging brows, an unscrupulous mouth, a narrow forehead, and a large ear set so among his bristling hair, that it had the appearance of being habitually cocked. He was clad in two huge coats of grey frieze, and wore a consciousness of responsibility. He looked hard at the other customer entering with him, who shrank away and cowered into a corner by the counter. The pawnbroker, coming from a little room behind the shop, directed his attention to the countryman at once, with only a glance at the timid figure in the background.

The man in frieze was a west-country drover, who had arrived from the mountains only a few hours before with a drove of sheep for market. He found himself unexpectedly in need of money until next day, when his stock would be sold. He pulled off the outer of his two coats, and flung it on the counter.

The pawnbroker examined the coat, and a discussion arose as to the amount of money to be advanced upon it. It was thrown from one to the other, shaken out, folded up, and finally tossed down on the counter, while the pawnbroker, himself in a passion, almost dragged his bullying customer into his little room behind, for the purpose of showing him articles of equal value, for which he had advanced smaller sums than that which he now offered on the coat. The other customer, a woman, was left standing in the shop alone.

She was a woful specimen of womanhood; a figure whose outlines were lost in miserable wrappings of rags, a dirty trailing gown, and a tattered shawl. Her bonnet, fit for a gutter, had two or three grimy red roses flaunting dismally under the brim. Her skin was dark, either by nature or from want of care and cleanliness. She was quite young, though one could hardly know it, looking on her thin sallow face, deadened eyes, and colorless lips.

She had in her hand what can only be described as a rag. A wobegone look had fallen over her face when the two men left her unnoticed; a look which was crossed now and then by one of impatience, which burned up and went out of her sallow face again, leaving the stolid weariness to come back. Of what use was it for her to be angry who only existed in the world upon sufferance?

Presently the pawnbroker comes bustling back to the shop to fetch something, takes in her wretchedness with a keen eye, and roughly asks her business. She offers him her rag, calling it a mantle. It is perfectly worthless, and he is out of temper. He flings it back to her with an oath, and returns to his more important customer.

The tall figure shakes as if blows had come down upon it, the light of eagerness fades out of the eyes, the hands mechanically fold up the rejected garment. This is no new scene that she is passing through; no unexpected trial that has come upon her; it is part of the daily routine of her life. Harsh words, repulsion, are as familiar to her as the taste of bread and milk to a child who has never suffered hunger. She accepts the award of her patience with the meekness of habitual dejection, but behind it there is something stirring which is not habitual; something which makes the cowed spirit rise up again, which awakens persistence out of the passiveness of despair. She turns again from the shop door, toward which she had set her face, and takes her stand by the counter once more. She will wait to have another word with the pawnbroker.

Now, the root of this girl's purpose was holy, and yet her next act was the drop of evil that overflowed the cup of her misery, and turned trouble into sin.

She was so weary, that the earth seemed to drag her failing limbs toward it. Her eyes were fixed on the opposite wall, looking at a filmy picture present to them—a dying man, struggling with his death, alone in darkness. She heard not the shouts and curses in the street outside, nor the bargaining of the two men in the inner room, but a voice calling "Drink! Drink!" She heard the horrible, greedy cry, "Whisky!" gurgling in a dying throat. Her sunken eyes started forward, her hands wrought with one another. She gazed all around the shop. No one near her, no one minding her; and the coat still lying on the counter.

For one moment she was raised to the dignity of resisting temptation. Only one moment; need was too great, habit too strong, misery too deep. The coat was snatched, and the girl vanished.

The two men returned only about a minute too late, and rushed into the street crying "Stop thief!" The cry was echoed and tossed from lip to lip in the dirty lanes and alleys. Drunken men reeled out of taverns and caught it, wretched children yelled it along the gutter. It clamored in the hunted creature's ears as she strained her weak limbs along the pavement, or huddled herself into some corner to let the pursuers go by. "It is the last time—the last time!" she muttered. So it was, the last sin of many; but not to go unpunished.

The cry had long ceased, and the chase had been abandoned, when the dark figure crept in at a miserable doorway, and up a dirty, crazy flight of stairs. She had no coat in her hands now, but some money and a small bottle. She looked from right to left with scared eyes, and then entered a squalid room, where the dawn was stealing wanly through a broken skylight in the roof. The walls were perfectly bare; there was no sign of food, furniture nor clothing. The girl looked eagerly toward a corner where the figure of a man lay stretched upon straw. She went forward, listening and gazing intently, and dropped on her knees beside the figure.

"Here it is," she said, in a voice of fright that matched her face; "here is the whisky. I could not get it any sooner."

There was no answer by sound or movement. "Father!" she shrieked, with a wild sob. She lifted an awful-looking hand from the straw, and dropped it again. The figure on the pallet was a corpse. The cries that had rung through the room when she left it were still forever.

She drew a covering over the body, looked round the bare walls of the den, and sat down on the floor with a passive despair in her white face. Her foot touched the bottle of spirits. She snatched it up and half emptied it at a draught, stretched herself on the straw at the feet of the corpse, and soon fell into a state of unconsciousness that answered with her for peace.

This is the history of Molly's crime. It is quite useless for the purposes of this story to go back any further into her past. It is not easy to get at the true antecedents of such creatures. One would have told you that Molly Cashel was a charwoman; another, that she was a ballad-singer; another, that she was a street vagrant; another, that she was a thief. Each account would have been true, for she had been all of these things in turns. She had been dragged through every kind of misery from her wretched motherless childhood until now, her nineteenth year. She had been ill-treated and made a slave of by a brutal step-father—the man whose last desire she had sinned to strive to satisfy. A worn-out, battered creature, who had never had any youth, who had never been taught, who had been driven on all her life by the instincts and necessities of the present moment.

It was only 6 o'clock, but the June sun was shining hotly down into the filthy alleys, glistening on the mud made by the rain of the night before, and burning on the broken window-panes crusted with dirt and stuffed with rags; and the Rooneys were up already, and fighting as usual. The Rooneys were a family of wandering mountebanks, who lodged at present in the room under that in which Molly Cashel and her father's corpse were lying. This den was a singular contrast to the one above it—not that there was a whit more comfort to be seen within it; but whereas the one was bare, and full of the silence of death, the other was overflowing with all kinds of litter, and echoing with the quarrelsome shouting of noisy voices. The remains of a coarse breakfast lay about a dirty bench at one side of the room, and heaps of frippery rags mingled with tinsel gewgaws were scattered about in all directions on the floor. The Rooney mother, a stout broad-faced vixenish-looking woman, was engaged in pasting daubs of gold paper all over a very dirty white muslin short frock—part of the costume usually worn by Miss Matilda Rooney when dancing the sailor's hornpipe. The Rooney father, who, when he was not in a passion, had a general air of humorous rowdiness, was adorned by nature with a squint, and by accident with a broken nose, which last was fiery in color. He was now occupying himself (with one arm in one sleeve of a ragged coat) by knocking the ashes out of his pipe and his knuckles on the heads of his two sons, who were unwillingly practising somersaults in one corner, and responding to the paternal correction by loud growls of remonstrance. Miss Matilda Rooney, a dwarf of sixteen years, who looked about ten, was busied in twisting battered artificial flowers together, for the adornment of her own elf-locks of rusty red and the enhancement of the beauty of the paternal squint, which she inherited in full perfection. As she worked, she beguiled her task by stray words of impudence flung at her father and mother, and frowns and shakings of her fist at a squalling baby who was lying kicking on his back, neglected, on the floor.

The Rooney family was about to divide itself and go upon two separate pedestrian excursions into different parts of the country, to startle simple villagers and inhabitants of roadside cottages with the display of its wonderful accomplishments. The Rooney sons were going to tumble southwards in their tights and spangles; the Rooney father, mother, daughter and baby, were going to dance, scrape and jingle their way westward with pipe, fiddle and tamborine.

The Rooney family was making so much noise with its preparations, that a timid knock was repeated thrice outside, and no one in the room heard it. At last the door was driven open, and a white face was pushed in.

"Molly!" cried the Rooney mother, and there was a general hush—so scaring, for the moment, was the wild white face at the door.

"Arrah, thin, it's you that looks fresh and rosy after yer morning walk!" cried the Rooney father, with a laugh at his own wit.

"Father's dead!" said Molly, her dark hopeless eyes wandering away from the people in the room up the blank walls in a vacant search for sympathy.

"Dead!" came from all in a chorus, and then from one:

"Rest his sowl!"

From another:

"He'll give you no more black eyes!"

And again:

"Ye'll be breakin' yer heart afther him!"

"He's made a lucky flittin'!" said Tim Rooney, the father. "He'd ha' been thrown out for rint to-morrow. Have ye any money?"

"I have money," said Molly, unclosing her hand and showing silver.

"Where did you get it?" cried Mother Rooney, eyeing it greedily. "Ah, ye jail-bird! Ye've been thievin' again, have ye? Ye'll be goin' abroad some o' these days, my darlin'. Why don't ye take afther poor honest folks like uz, and get yer livin' dacent, ye divil ye!"

"I want to do it," cried Molly, imploringly, "but they won't let me. None of them will let me. The days keep coming, one after another, and force me into badness. Oh, if you would take me out of the town with you, Mrs. Rooney, I'll give you this money, and I'll thramp the counthry like the best! Couldn't I carry the baby for ye, Mrs. Rooney?" cried Molly, wringing her hands.

Mother Rooney told her to get out of that for a slut, and sent her away to bury her father; but before daylight next morning the Rooney family decided that Molly would be an acquisition to the tramping expedition. The neglected baby that kicked on the floor had grown since the last excursion, and Mother Rooney had found difficulty even then in managing both it and her fiddle. Molly could sing ballads and carry the baby. So the pauper's funeral being over, Molly was bidden to enter on her new profession of tramp.

She locked up the door and surrendered the key to the landlord. The girl's leaden heart was a little less leaden when she had done this. In that room she had starved, sinned, mourned and despaired. She fetched the neglected baby out of the Rooney Bodlam below, and sat with it in a high corner landing of the rickety staircase. It would be hard to analyze the chaos of poor Molly's brain. Doubtless there was a heavy retrospection going on behind those black eyes wide open in the darkness, listening to a "death-watch" ticking at her ear; for Molly, in her wanderings, had got stray glimpses of religion—just enough to let her know that her life was all wrong, and that there was a better life to be attained somewhere, but never by her. There was expectation, too, in those wide open eyes; but it was very vague and dull. That a change, no matter what, was at hand, was Molly's chief idea. She would get away out of the filthy streets and lanes, to which she was not dainty enough to object because of their filthiness; but because within their boundaries every man's hand was against her. To what manner of region she was going, she did not know nor care. She had never been out of the town in her life, and the open country was a sealed book to her. Probably she should get enough to eat, of some kind; she should not have to steal—perhaps not even to beg, where there would be so many more nimble-tongued to do it. Hard usage and fatigue she was used to; any change must be for the better. She got a crust of bread from the Rooneys that night, and leave to stretch herself behind their door till morning.

By dawn they were off on the tramp, Molly carrying the baby, her pocket stuffed with dirty ballads; Mother Rooney with her fiddle; Father Rooney with his pipes and some baggage; Matilda with her tamborine, and her dancing-dress covered with a shawl, the point of which draggled in the mud and dabbled on the young lady's heels as she went along. The drizzling rain kept on, and for the first two or three days things were wretched. The country was sheeted in mist, and cottagers kept their doors shut. The towns they passed through were uninteresting and inhospitable. A magnificent show on wheels and a German band were traveling the same route, arriving in every place of note just in time to occupy all the public attention and leave hardly a stray hope of curiosity for the miserable Rooneys. So they left the route they had intended to follow and struck out on the bog and mountain country.

Tramp, tramp, tramp! Through the drizzling Summer day and far into the drizzling Summer night, four weary dreary figures plodding on, and never the sign of a dwelling in sight since the last unfriendly village had been left miles behind. Hitherto they had always found a lodging in the shelter of some town, but to-night there was nothing for it but to creep into the shadow of an old ruined chapel and make their beds among the stones and grass.

All were soon fast asleep; but at midnight the last of the rain fell, the mists mustered in long troops, and filed away over the hills. The moon rose, marching grandly up a sky such as city chimneys never see; muntains that had been curtained out with rain-clouds, lifted their gloomy heads against the horizon, or bowed their brawny shoulders down to the plains to catch the silver benediction of the hour. Streams struggling here and there through hollows, with their swollen burden of waters, flung up glances of delight to the sky, as they had now light to go on their stumbling way. A plover in his nest felt the silver touch upon his wing, stirred among the rushes, gave a cry of welcome, and was at rest again.

The cry awakened Molly, who was sleeping with her head against the opening of a broken arch, and her face to the moonlight. She had been dreaming of a tavern row, of police, of a jail, of hunger, brawling, curses and jury. She opened her eyes to the white purity of the moon, her ears to the dreamy echo of the plover's note, and her soul to its first knowledge of peace. She laid the sleeping child out of her arms upon a corner of his mother's gown, covered him with her own old rag of a mantle, stole out from the shadow of the walls, and stood dazzled and bewildered in the mellow glory of the night. The land on which she looked, was as new to her as if she had been led to the spot blindfold. What strange place was this where heaven bent toward her like a mother, where the very air seemed full of kindness, and the earth looked soothed, as if cruelty and wickedness had been charmed away from it forevermore? She had seen the moon many a time, looking with a ghastly glance of [illegible] scenes to which she, Molly, had be[illegible]. She had never been [illegible] all alone, b[illegible] a tender eye like this. [illegible] was wrung from her [illegible] soul. A w[illegible] regret for being what she was, sprang out of the passiveness of her d[illegible]. She put her poor face between her hands and fell to weeping.

She sat down on a stone by the roadside, and with her head upon her arms dropped asleep. The sun was high when a sound of whooping and shouting—drover's cries—roused her. A troop of kyloes were sh[o]ving along the road toward her, a man mounted on a horse bringing up the rear. Molly's instinct to hide from every face as an enemy's, rose up within her, and carried her back trembling to the ruin. But she peeped out from the shelter of the old window, and saw a pleasant picture framed there; a long winding sunny road, sunny mountains, the wild little troop of rugged cattle tossing their horned heads and plunging along, and the figure on horseback behind. As the figure came nearer, Molly drew back into her hiding-place, with a start of dismay. The man was the owner of that stolen freize coat. "Whoop, whoop!" shouted the drover's rough voice, and "click, click!" went his smacking whip, but Molly heard nothing but "Thief! thief!" The flock went past, and Molly, shaking with terror, gathered the baby in her arms, and buried her face in its chubby shoulder. Had they tracked her out to this beautiful land, to drag her back to the town and fling her into a jail? They had passed her by, but would they not come back and find her?

Tramp! tramp! again; but to-day over a burning road, with a dazzling sun above their heads. They had a grand performance before a roadside cottage, the pipes and fiddle clamored which should be loudest. Miss Matilda danced her hornpipe. Molly sang her ballads with a wild ringing fear of the drover in her voice, but a scrupulous perseverance, that told of her determination to earn her living honestly. She had a fine true voice, with a strain of sweetness and pathos in it that startled people, coming from so dingy a figure. The woman of the cottage was touched by it, more than by the dancing and singing of the Rooneys. The baby sobbed an accompaniment to Molly's song, and the baby got some new goat's milk and bread. And for the singer's sake the rest of the band had a meal of new potatoes.

"Yer come from the town?" said the motherly woman, who had taken the baby in her arms whilst Molly ate. "Ay! the town's a bad place. There's a poor dhrover body gone past a bit ago, only's been four days away, an' has come home without his fine coat that he counted to do him the rest o' his life. Stole from before his eyes by a vagabond thief o' a girl, before he'd been an hour in Dublin."

The blood ran into Molly's face for shame, and out of it again for fear.

"No, but I didn't mean that all the townsfolks is bad," said the woman, kindly.

By evening they arrived at a wayside inn, where a number of men were drinking. There had been a fair not far off the day before, and some were only now on their way home from it. They were smoking and drinking in a little earthen-floored room, and had just been talking of the luckless drover and his coat, he having passed there about half an hour before. It seemed he was scattering his story behind him over the country as he went, like the crumbs cast by the boy in the tale.

The Rooneys saw their chance, and pushed their way up to the door of the tavern. Molly's black eyes, full of an agonizing question, peered in at the door of the close noisy room, and scanned the faces present. The one she dreaded was not there.

The tramps were welcome here with their music and dancing. Father and Mother Rooney were king and queen of the hour, and were treated to steaming glasses of punch. Matilda's hornpipe was applauded to the echo. When it came to Molly's turn, she made two or three pitiful attempts to sing, and failed wretchedly. She was over-tired. None of them had such a wearisome burden to carry as she had, the heavy baby clinging forever around her neck. The fear, too, was in her throat yet, and she could not sing.

Father Rooney came over to the corner where she sat, and threatened her with his fist in her face. She broke down, turned her face to the wall, and wept. A young man sitting on a table at some distance had been watching her attentively, and took note of this scene. He was a strong-built, frieze clad, well-to-do-looking young farmer, with a brave brown face and very kindly and sweet-tempered blue eyes. He was not drinking like the rest, nor making a noise. What he saw in Molly to fix his attention, people might have wondered if any one there had been temperate enough for observation. But wonders are not rare. That he saw she had sorrow in her heart, may not be thought a sufficient reason. Perhaps he divined her youth through the ageing disguises that hung about her. Perhaps he had a mother who prayed for him at home, or a sister whom he petted, and it irked him to see a girl with traces of beauty and feeling in her unwashed face, subject to the threats of one like Tim Rooney, forced to take a prominent place in a gathering like this, and turning with her grief to the wall in her voidness of expectation of sympathy or succor. He saw at all events that she was choking with thirst, and that her lips were baked. He fetched and offered her a glass of lemonade.

"Toss it off, my girl!" said he, "it'll keep the skin from crackin' on them dhry lips o' yours. Ye'll give us a snatch o' a song by-and-by."

Molly seized and drank, wondered, rejoiced, looked at his frieze coat and shuddered; looked at his kind strong face, and worshipped.

"I can sing now. Is there any song you would like to have?" said Molly, tingling with her gratitude.

"Give us the '*Colleen dhas crotheen a mo*,' (Pretty girl milking her cow,)" said John Haverty.

Molly lifted her voice and sang as she had never sang before. The young farmer looked at her kindling eyes, and felt a curious desire to know what she would look like, were her face washed, and were she dressed in clean garments like a fresh country lass, accustomed to keep company with the larks in the morning.

The song being over, Tim Rooney came up and struck the songstress on the mouth. He had become brutalized by drink, and cursed her for whining an old drimendru instead of one of the racy new-fashioned ballads he had furnished her with. His stray blows fell on the child.

"Not the child! oh, not the child!" cried Molly, with the blood dropping from her lips; for by dint of moaning and crying to the little thing, and being worried by it, she had grown to love it strangely. She wrapped it in her arms and went out of the cabin with it, just in time to escape from the hubbub that was raised, when John Haverty stretched Tim Rooney on the floor.

She sat down on the edge of a well at some distance from the house, and washed the blood from her mouth, and soothed the baby's cries. It was so wonderfully new to Molly to have a protector, that it wakened in her a happy amazement which dulled the sense of physical pain. She bathed her wound mechanically, but she did not feel it.

Presently Haverty came out to look for her; the only one who missed or thought of her.

"My poor girl!" said he, "yer badly hurt. But I settled yon ruffian in a way that'll make him think twice before he lifts his hand to strike a woman again. Here, hould this to yer mouth, asthore, it'll keep the blood away," and he gave here a fine snow-white *nappikeen* (headkerchief,) which he had bought at the fair as a present for his mother.

"Now I tell you what it is, my girl," said he, "you must lave the bad company yer in. Yer not o' their sort, it's plain to see, an' you ought to get quit o' them."

"Not of their sort." Molly exalted above anybody! Above those whose honesty she had emulated! Oh, if the drover were to appear and denounce her to this friend. She looked fearfully over her shoulder, but there was no cause for fear. Peace and security were all around her.

"I'd be glad to do anything you bid me," said Mollie, out of her heart, "for no man ever spoke so kind to me before. But I wouldn't know what to do, nor where to go, an' besides, I'm sure they'd kill the baby amond them if I left it with them. "It'll not be betther o' them blows this good bit. Whist! whisht! my darlin'!"

"Yer heart's in the right place," said Haverty, admiringly. "Yer ought to look to yersel', though. Ye could do rightly. The counthry's a good place to make a shift in, not like the town. Can ye sew?"

"No."

"Can ye read?"

"No."

"Well, ye could work in the fields like many a heartsome lass, an' people would be fightin' for lave to give ye a lodgin' for a stave o' one o' them darlin' songs of yours. See here! There'll be a match-makin' to-morrow night over at Widow Conneely's, in the bog. Lave this clan, an' make a start o' 't for yersel' at wanst. I'll be lookin' out for ye, an' I'll put in a good word for ye; I'll tell ye the songs that'll stale their hearts. Ye'll come?"

If he had asked Molly to make an effort to walk across the sea to America she would have promised to try. She gave him her word she would be at the Widow Conneely's. He had been throwing pebbles down the well, emphasising his words by an occasional splash; now he bade her good night, and walked away across the moor, strong and sturdy in the moonlight, with his black-thorn stick in his hand. And Molly, with the baby, crept away to the barn where they were to pass the night. There was not much sleep for Molly, however. All the time she lay there, she was thinking and dreaming of the kind compassion of John Haverty, who had at once become the id[illegible] heart, which had been so st[illegible] all its life. She thought if he would only g[illegible] her a corner of [illegible] and [illegible] her like that for a minute or [illegible], she would reach the very summit of earthly happiness. By daylight she was up again walking about, having left the child wrapped in the straw by its mother's side. She wandered about in the crimson dawn, meeting in her own wild untutored way wonderful revelations of a new life, drinking in with the pure air exhilarating draughts of refreshed vitality which brought rushes of health into her languid veins.

She went down to a lonely river among the hills and bathed. She wrung out her long matted hair; she had not even a comb to comb it with. She washed the blood-stains from the white kerchief Haverty had given her, and folded it across her shoulders. Then she cried more passionately than she had ever cried for pain or hunger, because she could not cast away her dirty ragged gown, having no other. She bethought her of the motherly woman whom they had left two miles behind them on the road, who had taken the tramps into her tidy cottage, and held the baby while Molly ate of her bounty. So curiously had trust in humanity been roused in the girl, that she set off at once, running along the high road to throw herself on the mercy of this person almost unknown, believing that she would help her in her dilemma. The motherly woman was feeding her hens before her door, when Molly appeared to her coming along in the sunrise, with her half-dried hair hanging over her shoulders, her eyes lighted with an eager hope, and her face clear and bright with the new flush of health and vigor that possessed her.

"I don't know but I may be a fool," said the motherly woman, as she sorted through the garments in her household chest; "but I took a likin' to ye at the first, when I see ye so down an' unheartsome among them screechin', jumpin', bould-faced crew. An' I like ye betther this mornin', for ye've got more o' the clane counthry look about ye, an' a purty face o' yer own ye have. God be with you, then, and take the loand o' this turkey red; your nappiken 'll cover the misfit o' the body. An' if ye don't turn out honest, it's God 'll settle accounts with you, an' not me."

The "turkey red" was an ample calico gown of that warm hue, and when Molly was arrayed in it, and the white 'kerchief on her shoulders, the motherly woman was so delighted with her appearance that she insisted on dressing her hair to make her complete.

"I can plat beautiful," said she, "an' I'll plat it up to the crown of yer head, the way I used to do my own little girl's, before the Lord took her from me, Heaven be her bed! But let that stan' till we get the cup o' tea. My good man's from home, an' there's nobody here but our two sels."

Thus treated, Molly's heart overflowed with delight. While breakfast was preparing, she sought a smooth pool outside, and surveyed the alteration in herself, coming back on tiptoe. The words, "an' a purty face o' yer own ye have!" were racing through her head; but the idea they conveyed was too sudden and wildly original to be accepted at once as the truth. And yet, when the rest of the world was changing so fast, why should not she change too? When her head was covered with shining braids she was still more a wonder to herself. Where had this beauty come from? Could mere soap and water, colored calico, and the motherly woman's nimble fingers, work such a miracle?

She stayed all day at the tidy cottage, being afraid to go back to the Rooneys. After sundown she set out, asking her way to the Widow Conneely's. It was a long walk, and she arrived with her cheeks in a glow. John Haverty was smoking his pipe as she came up, and he did not know her.

"I've come," said she.

"Why," said he, "you're never the singin' girl that was with the thramps last night?"

"I am," said Molly, enchanted, but alarmed at his not knowing her. "You promised to tell me what to sing."

He beamed on her with his blue eyes, taking in her new appearance slowly, by a long look.

"I'll tell ye," said he, putting his pipe in his pocket.

He took her in to the Widow Conneely. He placed her in a seat apart, a little brown stool, set up in a deep window-seat, with a strip of dark-green curtain by her shoulder, and the remains of the sunset barring the little window-pane with gold beyond her. It was by accident, of course, that these things arranged themselves so as to make of her a pretty picture for the unconscious pleasing of uncultivated eyes. But there she sat, entitled to respect by the deference that Haverty paid her.

The people had not gathered in for the dance; only a few old men and women were there; the piper had not yet come. Haverty sat with one leg across the end of a table, talking to Molly, getting her to sing over verses of songs for him, and deciding which she was to sing for the company. Molly's eyes and cheeks grew brighter and brighter, and her voice richer and sweeter; as the dusk deepened, the golden bars paled away behind the pane, and the red light from the turf fire drove the shadows into the corners of the cabin, and fell full across John Haverty's eyes, which were watering as only an Irishman's eyes can water at music.

"Yer made o' the right thrue stuff," said he, "or yer singin' tells lies on ye. A man might be happy that had you chirpin' like a cricket by his fireside, avourneen! Look at me, asthareen, an' thry could ye like me. It's not long since we saw each other first, but I'm not a bad fellow if you can take the soft side o' me, an' I never seen a girl that could take the heart out o' my body before."

Enter the piper, followed by a troop of noisy young men and women.

If Molly's answer had been forthcoming it would have been lost in the storm of greetings that followed. As it was, she sat silent and red-cheeked, and Haverty was dragged away by a band of companions. Now the piper began to play, and the dancing commenced, while a small table was placed to one side of the fire, with some pipes, tobacco and whisky—for what purpose did not appear. When Molly looked up, Haverty was dancing gaily with a pretty girl in a light pink dress and blue ribbon, with smooth fair hair and saucy eyes, and a coquettish air about her. People watched the pair with interest and admiration. Both were young, good-looking, and capital dancers. They seemed made for each other and for the jig they were footing. The girl seemed fully aware of the admiration she excited, and coquetted openly with her partner.

"Then they're the handsome pair," cried one near Molly.

"Ay, troth!" said another; "it's a wondher the ould men isn't come to make up the match."

"Ould blood is slow; but it'll not take them long in doin' when they do go at it. Both o' them's rich enough to make the young people happy."

"What is it?" said Molly, touching her neighbor's elbow.

"Oh, it's John Haverty and Katty Nee that's to have their match made to-night. You don't know, bein' a sthranger. That's them dancin' to others. They'll be married at wanst, I believe, as soon as the bargain's made."

Molly stared at the dancers, and then at the speaker, and took it all in. This was his match-making—that was what he had called it—only he had not said it was his own. It had all been arranged long ago, and he had been laughing at the poor tramp. Molly's head fell back behind her little strip of curtain.

"I do think that strange girl's sick in the corner, there," said some one by-and-by.

"No," said Molly, wiping the cold drops from her face with the corner of her nappikeen; "but it's very warm. Will you give me a dhrink?" Habit is second nature; and Molly's habit of patience was strong.

Two men came in just then, who were received with marks of great respect. One was a white-haired old man, the uncle of John Haverty, the richest farmer in the country; the other was the drover who had lost his coat in Dublin, and the father of the pretty bride in prospect, Katty Nee. Ah, Molly! "The fox may run, but he's caught at last."

The men sat down at the table which had been prepared for them, and smoked their pipes, and laid their heads together. A lively discussion soon began between them, and the pipes were often taken out of their mouths, and the table was often thumped; neighbors looked on with admiration, and listened in awe. By this time the piper, who had been sipping out of a glass by his side, began to doze over his pipes, which grew inarticulate in their utterance, then silent. The dancers were still, and there was an outcry for music: a general demand for Molly, the singing-girl, to lilt up a jig from the corner. So Molly sang many a mad merry jig and whirling reel, only now and again breaking down with a gasp for breath, while Katty and Haverty danced wilder and faster, and the lookers-on laughed and applauded, and the piper woke up and grumbled, and the people said Molly had a jewel of a voice. God bless her!

But at last John Haverty's uncle got up with an oath and dragged his nephew out of the dance and over to the table by the arm. The dancing stopped in a moment. Molly's tune fell from her lips; the young men smiled to each other and shrugged their shoulders; the girls opened their eyes wide, and plucked each other's skirts; the old women groaned and flung up their eyes to the cabin rafters; the old men cocked their ears and shifted their feet on the floor, as they were used to do on Sundays when preparing to listen to the sermon. Every one expected that something important was going to be said regarding the business of the night.

"It's time ye stopped yer jiggin' foolery," said the old man, angrily, "an' took a thought o' yer own business. Here we've settled all—land, sheep, house, an' everything, an' there he's stuck fast in th[illegible], an' sorra an inch 'll he budge for [illegible]. [illegible] down there an' make yer own match, for divil a finger more I'll meddle [illegible]."

"I want you to make no match for me," said the young man, gravely, "an' I tould ye that last week. I tould it to Darby Nee, too, but nothin' would do you an' him but ye'd have a match-makin' here to-night. It's all yer own affair, an' if ye've fought over it ye can settle it between ye. I've na hand in it. Katty Nee's a purty girl, an' a good dancer, an' many's the jig I danced with her; but I never axed her to be my wife, an' I never will. She doesn't want me, an' I don't want her. She has a sweetheart here to-night, looking as sour as buttermilk because his farm isn't as big as mine, an' she'd rather have his little finger than my whole body an' sowl, wouldn't ye, Katty? An' for my share," said Haverty, looking back at the window, "seein' that this was to be my match-makin' I thried a little business for mysel' an' I think my match is made; at least it only wants wan little bit o' a word to finish the bargain. Come out here, avourneen!" said he, stepping up to the window, and drawing Molly into the light, "and tell outfornent the people if you can take me for a husband."

The people looked surprised, but not so much so as might be expected. Such sudden "matches" are more common among them than longer courtships.

Molly felt that it was like certain death to cross that floor and face Darby Nee, yet, to save her life, she could not have resisted that hand drawing her on.

"A common thramp from Dublin!" stuttered the old uncle, furiously.

"A beggar, instead of my girl with her fortune!" shouted the bullying drover.

Molly, pale and cowering, clinging to Haverty's arm, lifted her eyes with the old fearful look that was common to them in Dublin, and the drover, fixing his fox-like eyes on her, recognized her in a moment.

"Oho!" he cried, "oho! A Dublin thramp, did ye say? Faix, an' we did'nt know what fine company we were in! I think you an' me has met before this, young woman. A thief, neighbors," he went on, his voice rising with his anger as the remembrance of his wrong came fully back upon him; "the very thief that stole the coat I was tellin' ye of, in the pawnbroker's shop in Dublin. Then I wish ye good luck o' the wife ye have picked, Misther Haverty. Dacent girls is'nt good enough for ye, so ye have one that'll do ye credit!"

Molly never heard Haverty's answer nor the murmurs of the people, for at the first word of accusation she shot through the crowd and disappeared from the door.

When the motherly woman got up next morning and began to bustle about her tidy cottage, she found her "turkey red" hanging on a pin behind the kitchen door, and "Molly's old ragged gown that hung in its place gone. Trembling with agitation, she counted her half-dozen teaspoons, and felt that her "stocking" was safe in its nook up the chimney. Then "thank God," said the motherly woman, "I knewed she was dacent, but she might ha' said good-bye to a body, an' not come slippin' in an' out in the night, like a sperait!"

That was the last that was heard of Molly. John Haverty refused to believe what the drover asserted, and swore before all the people that it was a calumny. The Rooneys having passed on from the place, there was no one to bear witness against Molly's character, and nothing to prove her guilty, but her own sudden flight. Haverty had the river dragged, rode to the neighboring villages, and inquired at the cottages on the roadsides, but not a trace of Molly was found.

Two years passed, an[illegible]ts of Molly's appearance and disappearance in the district were told as a romantic story, and Haverty was pointed to as the young man who had been so "quarely crossed in love." Nevertheless, his farm was thriving, and his uncle, who had long since forgiven him for failing in love with the tramp who had so considerately taken herself off, did not despair of making a capital match for him yet, though Katty Nee was married.

Meantime, the earth had not swallowed up Molly. She had rushed to the river first, but when she stood on the brink of the water and saw the sun rising above her head, she felt that after all death was worse than anything that had happened to her yet. She wandered at random, with much fatigue and suffering, through deserted paths in the hills, till she made her way at last to the dwelling of a herd who lived at the other side the brow of the tallest mountain that looked on the valley where so many strange haps had befallen her in so little a space of time. Here she arrived opportunely and was hired as a servant, and here she remained.

Molly worked well and learned many things; her employers were friendly and found her work. They were perched up so high on the mountain that they seemed to live beside the sun; the air they breathed was so sweet, and the active life they led so healthful, that Molly grew strong in body and healthy in mind, and could romp with her master's children, and mock the larks with her singing, for the children's delight. By Winter-time she had spun herself a peasant's dress of crimson flannel, with knitted blue worsted stockings for her feet.

The third year had begun, when on an Autumn day John Haverty walked the hills with his black-thorn in hand, seeking this herd who had charge of many cattle, wanting to put a flock under his care. Coming round a heathery rock very high in the blue air, he met Molly face to face, coming along the narrow path with a bundle of purple heath on her shoulder. Molly herself, but bright, sunburned and buxom, hardly a trace of the old Molly left to know her by.

"Molly!" cried Haverty.

"Yes," said Molly.

He had caught her hand in delight.

"No," said Molly, drawing it away, and with a proud lip. "Ye mustn't shake hands with a thief."

"Look here, said John. "Do ye think I ever believed yon lyin' ruffian?"

"It was no lie, though," said Molly, hanging her head. "It was thrue."

"Whisht! Avourneen," said Haverty. "An' what ef ye did? Is it for the stalin' o' a rag o' a coat you'd make such a murther, an' you hungry, or—somethin', I'll be bound?" he added, hesitatingly, with a pathetic look of appeal to her for a justification of herself.

"I was starved!" sobbed Molly, "an' my father was dyin' an' callin' for what I hadn't to give him. I never was taught any betther, but I've saved up the price o' the coat, all my wages these years, an' you'll give it to him, plase, when ye see him again. An' when you talk to yer wife about me, don't call me Molly the thief, nor Molly the thramp, but just a friend o' yours that ye were kind to when she was in throuble."

"I have no wife," said Haverty, "an' I'll never have wan but you."

John Haverty had his will, for they were married the next morning on their way home to the snug farm-house in a nest of trees where Haverty lived with his mother. Darby, the drover, was paid to hold his tongue, and no one else dared believe a word against Haverty's wife; and Haverty's wife and the motherly woman are bosom friends.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A MERCER IN EUROPE.

Emigration of Women to Australia on the Plan of Mercer's Oregon Scheme.

By the *Red Jacket*, which left the Mersey for Melbourne on the 30th ult., that indefatigable emigration reformer, Miss RYE, sent out the first company of young women under the new regulations secured by her personal visit to the Australian colonies. Miss RYE, after four years' traveling and effort in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, and the other emigration fields of the antipodes, has returned with powers which go far to remove the difficulties that stood in her way when she began her good work, five years since. She has control of Government funds amounting to about £3,000 per month for the purpose of sending out emigrants, suitable for the requirements of the colonies, in such a way as secures them from the evils—overcrowding, bad sanitary arrangements, and prevalent immorality—which have done so much to discourage the emigration of respectable people to that part of the world.

The *Scotsman* gives the following particulars of Miss RYE's work:

With the view of ascertaining by personal observation the condition of things under which these Government emigrants leave this country, our correspondent visited the depot at Birkenhead while they were quartered there previous to embarkation, and the vessel itself, which lay alongside the depot, directly accessible from the latter by a large covered gallery. He found there in all about 360 emigrants, of whom 100 were known as "Miss Rye's young women," about as many more young women holding warrants of emigration issued by the Government of Victoria in the colony, several families, and a number of young men. The party under Miss RYE's care were girls especially selected by herself. The qualification insisted upon in these cases are good health and good moral character. The first is tested by medical examination; the second partly by reference, and mainly by Miss RYE's personal intercourse with them. These two requisites being secured, the girls are passed from their homes to the colony free of cost to themselves, except to the extent of 10s. for bedding, &c., on board ship. They are received in the first instance into the home depot, placed by Miss RYE under the care of a qualified matron on board ship, and at the end of the voyage received into the Government Emigrant's Home in Melbourne until they are provided with employers, who must themselves be accredited persons of good character. To show the kind of regulation existing in this respect, we may state that no publican is allowed to engage a girl from the Emigrants' Home, or indeed any girl who has not been long enough in the colony to have gained some practical experience of life there. In the present instance, Miss RYE's 100 consists of 72 English girls, 7 Scotch and 21 Irish girls, all well-formed, healthy, intelligent and of respectable appearance. About the whole company there was an air of self-respect and [illegible] independence, combined with modest [illegible], which spoke well for Miss RYE's fitness to [illegible] the task she has undertaken, and promised as well [illegible] the community of which these girls are about to become members. Many of them seemed to be country girls, accustomed to exercise and hard work; and [illegible] more appeared by their quick activity and intelligence, to have come from the shops and factories of large towns. All were qualified for domestic service in one form or other, and seemed to be of a higher class than the average of our domestic servants home. The other girls, who were not under Miss RYE's care, were what are called "warrant-holders;" that is, they receive their pass to Melbourne by virtue of Government warrants or passes obtained for them, and paid for at a remarkably low rate, by relatives or friends in the colony. These are going out to fathers, brothers, cousins, or future husbands; and the Government will cease to be responsible for them upon their arrival at Melbourne, where they will be handed over to their friends. The remaining emigrants on board the *Red Jacket*, excepting only seven families under Miss RYE's care, sent out on nearly the same terms as her girls, were also warrant-holders. Most of these belonged to the classes most suited to emigration—laborers, artisans, farm-girls, house-servants, and so on. Of the married men who went out with their families under Miss RYE's direction, one was a carpenter, one a painter, one a plumber, and others of similar trades.

Our correspondent was much interested by the arrangements on board ship. The *Red Jacket* is a large ship, broad of beam and roomy, fitted up with accommodation for 700 or 800 emigrants. There are three large cabins set apart respectively for single men, single women, and married people with their families. The single men's cabin is forward, the single women's aft, with the married people's cabin amidships. It is with the single women's quarters we are at present most concerned, and a description of the apartment in which they are lodged will serve pretty nearly as a description of the other sections. This cabin is a large, commodious and well-ventilated apartment, with 125 berths for the accommodation of 250 girls, and provided with twenty or thirty mess tables. The berths are all furnished with bedding, and curtained off from the body of the cabin. They are arranged in racks, or sets, with twelve berths (for twenty-four girls) in each rack, and are both larger and further apart than is usual in the steerage on board even passenger ships of the best lines. Adjoining the cabin are a lavatory, with large zinc troughs and small basins; (this lavatory, by the by, though large, might be a little larger with advantage;) a dispensary, from which the ship's doctor dispenses only for this cabin, the others having each its own dispensary; the matron's dormitory; the hospital, capable of holding thirty or forty patients, and other necessary adjuncts. The discipline of the ship is equally well understood from the regulations of this department. No man is allowed free access to this cabin, except the doctor. This gentleman, who has made several trips to Australia and back, has already so far gained the confidence of the authorities that his remuneration has increased each voyage. By a salutary regulation his pay depends upon his success in keeping the passengers healthy; for he will receive £1 a head for every emigrant he lands in Melbourne alive from the *Red Jacket*. He acts as chaplain to the ship, and is invested for the time being with full magisterial powers. The only other persons, except, under regulations, the Captain or his deputy, admitted at any time to the cabin, are certain of the married men, who are appointed to receive the stores from the single men, who bring them from the forward hatches and deposit them amidships, and convey them to the single women's cabin. Constables are appointed from among the married men to prevent communication between the forward and after cabins; and any breach of these regulations is punishable with twenty-four hours' in the blackhole. The girls are separated into messes of eight in each. Each mess has its own "Captain"—the woman appointed as cook for the voyage—and its own table. Each woman has her own plate, basin, knife and fork, &c., and a bag to put them in, which hangs by the side of her berth, in company with the bag containing her clothes. It is the duty of the "Captain" of each mess to keep clean the table utensils of the mess, and to preside over the mess at meals. The other girls are appointed in turns to scrub the floors, tables, berths, and fittings of the cabin, to wash clothes and otherwise take their share in the common duty of preserving cleanliness and health. It is obvious that these arrangements have been carefully made, and that they are about as perfect as such arrangements can be. The Emigration Commissioners have had before them the sad experience of many blunders and crimes in emigration transport, and these provisions and regulations have not come too soon. While their ships are fitted and arranged upon some such plan as this, those emigrants and friends of emigrants, who are wise and well disposed, must see the importance of preferring Government supervision to the accidents and often systematic mismanagement of private vessels. She is far from overcrowded, and her passengers are healthy as far as can be known. It is greatly to the credit of Miss RYE that she has made it a positive condition of her taking part in this work that her girls shall be sent out only in Government ships. Such arrangements are the best means of compelling a reform in the emigration traffic, and in emigrant ships generally. Miss RYE's influence among the young women of the country is great, and deserves to be greater; for while her kindness of heart and self-sacrificing interest in the work commands their confidence, her prompt and business-like acuteness assures the selection of such emigrants as will do credit to themselves and to the colonies to which they go. Her next company will be dispatched in October; and in the meantime she will be occupied in receiving applications and in examining applicants for her next shipment.

Sectarian Excitement in England.

The following address by Archbishop MANNING has created a great deal of excitement among Church people in Great Britain, and nearly every prominent journal has had its editorial "say" upon the subject. The address was delivered at the dedication of a pro-cathedral Church at Belmont, near Hertford, when Dr. MANNING preached two sermons. Pontifical Mass was celebrated in the morning and Pontifical Vespers in the afternoon. At the morning service Dr. MANNING founded his discourse on the words "The foolishness of God is wiser than men, and the foolishness of God is stronger than men." Having briefly referred to the circumstances connected with the words of the text, he at some length applied them to the Order of St. Benedict, the patron saint of the pro-cathedral, and then dwelt upon the early history of the Roman Catholic Church, and the spread of various forms of heresy. He then spoke of the spread of the Roman Catholic faith in ages, and its indissoluble unity, remarking that these were not times of diminution or of going backward, but were times of advance and of conquest. The Church had ever gone forth conquering and to conquer, and it was not only in the expansion of its external unity, but in its interior coherence and interior fertility that the Catholic Church manifested itself more in these days than in any other time. The schisms of 1,800 years had tried themselves in vain upon its faith. The Church of God had been manifested by those 1,800 centuries in a supernatural and Divine triumph, against which the wisdom and the strength of man cannot prevail; and with its unity, so with its fertility. If there had been times when nations were gathered in, as England and as Germany, so those were times when the missionaries of the faith were penetrating to the far East, into lands where, as yet, the name of Jesus has not been heard. Throughout the whole world the Church at this moment was spreading its fertility by its orders of charity and of mercy. Men in their strength, and women in their feebleness, but equal in courage, were penetrating into Christian and heathen lands, and the Church was putting forth, in her old age, the tender leaf, the bud and the blossom, with an exuberance and a beauty with which past ages, glorious as they were, bear no comparison. He did not deny that the age of infidelity had set in; but infidelity was like a pronounced disease, which we know how to treat and to handle. Heresy was that latent fever which consumed the life of man, circulated in his blood, and taints its source. Far better was it to meet face to face faith and infidelity than to be mixed up in those fragmentary Christianities. Far better to know where error is, to know its beginnings, its limits, and its end, than to be breathing day by day an atmosphere and taking in as our daily food those heretical doctrines which insinuate themselves upon all professing Christian teachers. When he said that the age of heresy was over he meant this—where now was the heresy of Nestorianism or the heresy of Arianism? It might be found in the far East, where some relics and remnants might be found, or some cast-off fragments still survived; some Church here and there once in the unity of the Catholic Church, and now lying, like fragments in the wilderness, the bones of the dead. But heresy had no vigor, no originality, no action; it did not intermingle with us; it was a thing of the past; it was gone. Ancient heresies, he might say, were extinct. Where was Lutheranism, the last master heresy of these later centuries. Where was it now? Search through Saxony, the cradle from which it sprung. Search over all Germany, and find Lutheran orthodoxy, if he might use contradictory words. It was a thing of the past. Intellectual errors could not hold themselves in one set error. They were perpetually in mutation, and perpetually in solution. They rise, they culminate, and they pass away. So was it with Protestantism. Protestantism was dead. Men might rise up and say, "What audacity to use such words in the face of the Protestantism of England!" Not at all. Protestantism still exists as a political power, as a form of diplomacy, as an antipathy to the Catholic Church it was true; but a Protestantism that could be defined, that could be stated in thirty-nine or forty articles—a Protestantism that could be made an intelligent belief—a Protestantism that could be found to spread uniformly over a multitude of men who could be agreed together—this was past. It was simply transformed and metamorphosed, and changed, until its original teachers would know it no more. It had congeners, human errors, and fragmentary doctrines of faith picked up here and there from the original faith, but as a teacher of faith it had no existence. Men had now come to see that a fragmentary Christianity was impossible. Human teachers were the blind leading the blind. Their devious and multitudinous paths convicted them of error. There could be but one way in which the truth leads men, and there must needs be a divine teacher to guide them in that path. Therefore he said that the age of heresy was over; but the age of rationalism and the age of infidelity had set in indeed—a terrible foe, but an open one, and one with whom they knew how to deal. Another phenomenon of the present times was the unity of the whole Church with the Holy See of St. Peter, the infinite union of heart and soul, of pastors and people with the Vicar of Jesus Christ, which was greater at this time than in any other age of the history of the Church from the day of Pentecost until now. He would boldly say that never was there a moment when the Episcopate of the Universal Church was united in the patriarchal bond, like the heart of one man, more intimately than now. Nationality, since Judaism was condemned and extinguished, was a heresy in the Church of God. When nationalism mingled with doctrine and faith, or the administration of discipline, or contended with the Holy See, then it became a disease, and it had been a disease. In England it was the Reformation; in France it was Gallicanism. Where now was the Gallicanism of France? Where now was England's nationalism among Roman Catholics? His Grace then referred to the unity of the Bishops of Italy in the present state of affairs, and observed that he spoke in words of measured truth when he said that there never was a time when the Bishops of the Catholic Church were more united, and there certainly never was a time when they were more intimately united with filial love, devotion and submission to the Vicar of Jesus Christ. This was a spiritual fact which had increased from age to age in the Church of God, and gave promise of a future of which as yet they could see only a distant beginning. Passing on to speak of the temporal power of the Pope, Dr. MANNING said he would be bold to assert that there never was a moment, from the beginning until now, when the temporal power of the Vicar of Jesus Christ was more clearly understood, more truly recognized, or had more influence upon the consciences of men, than at this very moment. What was the temporal power of the Vicar of Jesus Christ? Did it mean the possession of wealth, of fleets, of armies, of domains like those of the British Empire? No; none of those things. It consisted chiefly in two divine laws—first, that the Vicar of the incarnate Son of God could never be subject to any human power; he must be independent; he must be free. The acts of legislators and the mandates of Princes had never been able, and never would, to fetter the independence of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. Free the Vicar of his Divine Lord has ever been, and free he must be, so long as the Christian world exists. Roll the world back again into heathenism, and the Vicar of Jesus Christ would be free no more, but martyred. If the Church of God was the Divine Teacher to which alone on earth the conscience of man was subject, then no human power, no prince, no potentate, no legislature could make laws for the conscience of man in the matters of his salvation; and those great laws of their salvation were summed up and carried on and perpetuated in that which was called the freedom and the independence of the Head of the Church of God. There was also committed to him the supreme guidance and direction over every soul on earth. He was the guardian of the faith and the keeper of the law, and as such he was its keeper and expositor. And these two elements in what was called his temporal power was not alien to his own personal freedom and his supreme direction. Dr. MANNING, in conclusion, exhorted his hearers not to be afraid at the bold words of men or the threatening aspect of events, but to take confidence from the present position of the Church, and learn never to compromise a principle or to attempt to adjust the laws of God any more than the dogmas of the faith to the expediency of the moment and the wisdom of men.

A French Courtship and Marriage.

A curious chapter on French marriages is afforded by the report of a French trial this week. M. LACHAUD appeared on behalf of the Countess DE TOLNA, *née* DE VILNA, to ask for a separation *à mensa et thoro* from her husband, Count SIGISMOND FESTETITS DE TOLNA, one of the Emperor of Austria's chamberlains. From the statement of counsel it appeared that the parties were married at the Mayoralty of the Ninth Arrondissement in Paris, on July 30, 1864. The lady was then only 19 years old—the husband 42. She had nothing—he had a large fortune, besides his rank and position at the Austrian Court already mentioned. He fell in love with her suddenly at an evening party at which he met her, with her mother, Madame LAURE GODEFROY, sometimes calling herself GODEFROY DE VILNA. The circumstances of the courtship and subsequent marriage are amply explained by the following correspondence, which was read in Court. Shortly after the evening party at which he lost his heart, the Emperor of Austria's chamberlain wrote to the mother of the young lady the following letter:

"I desire to marry a rich virtuous orphan, whose father and mother were of noble birth, whether belonging to the old or new nobility. I should like to know whether she is in good health, and whether she does not object to smoking. What are her ordinary occupations? Is she too religious? How many relatives has she? Has she any in Paris, and in what position are they? Does she like pleasure tours? Does she understand housekeeping? Is she gentle, good-tempered, economical and regardless of trivolous luxury? I have lost both father and mother. I have a great many relations, but my wife will be quite independent of my family, whom I only visit in turn every five or six years. My father was of Hungarian origin. My mother, *née* Countess De Sernage, belonged to a French family which came from Lorraine. I reside at Boulogne-sur-Seine, Rue Neuve d'Aguesseau, No. 1."

On a separate sheet of paper he enumerated as follows what he called his ordinary occupations:

"Ever since 1847 I have been in the habit of traveling for pleasure and instruction in various parts of the world. I am much occupied with literary pursuits—I am proprietor and director of a non-political journal (*Le Pèlerin*.) I am a good Christian; I give away a great deal in charity, but I never suffer any one to dictate to me what I am to give. Having passed my early youth in the cavalry I fancy I have maintained the tastes of an officer and a gentleman, but I neither drink, play, nor hunt. I never was in debt; I never kept mistresses; I like public amusements better than drawing-room life; I am fond of concerts, theatres, races, excursions and voyages. I play the piano and the organ. I intend to live in Paris or the neighborhood, and shall have a good establishment. As to the management of the household, I shall arrange with my wife for our mutual convenience. I shall receive none but our common friends. I care little for high society and sumptuous living, although my position as a chamberlain makes it necessary that I should sometimes pay visits to ministers, ambassadors, and great personages. I am altogether devoted to the French Emperor. When I travel I take no servants with me. I smoke a great deal, and I could not give up this habit, which has become a necessity, as it was for my father before me, and nobody has ever yet blamed me for it. The greater part of my fortune is lodged in the Bank of France. I owe no man anything."

The mamma immediately answered this letter in the following terms:

"MONSIEUR LE COMTE: If you have not changed your mind, and desire to become more intimately acquainted with my daughter, you may come to see us either in Paris, or, better still, at St. Germain, where I have a cottage. But, before things go further, it is most essential that you should satisfy me that no obstacle exists to the marriage you propose, either on the score of birth or fortune. I believe you to be too much of a gentleman to desire uselessly to trouble the virgin heart of a young girl. My notary must have shown you my letter of the 13th. You will have seen that my daughter has nothing at present, and that I cannot tell what expectations she may have for the future. Her father has hitherto taken care of her; he is a man of honor, and not likely to fail in his duty. As to myself, my means are limited, it is true; but I am perfectly independent. I have, on the ground of my narrow income, lived habitually away from Paris, where masters are very expensive, without being better than those which I have always contrived to find for my daughter. I have received the number of your newspaper which you were good enough to send me. Allow me to say that I think the philosophy of proverbs remarkably well handled."

A few days later Mdlle. LAURE DE VILNA wrote this letter to the candidate for her hand:

JULY 9, 1864.

I have long desired to write to you. Mamma now allows me. I am happy to tell you that my views of life are altogether conformable to yours. You like travel, so do I. I should like to go on with my drawing and music, which are my greatest resource. Literature will have great charms for me when I shall be able to follow it more seriously. You smoke; we will smoke as much as ever you like. I am glad that you will receive our common friends; it would have been very painful for me to give up the people whom I have known from my infancy. I should be very glad to know how to ride and swim. At present I have but slight notions of either of those exercises. I like the Emperor, as you do; he possesses my entire admiration. As to the management of a household, I have little experience indeed, but, I have no doubt that with your valuable advice I shall soon be able to do all you could wish; you are good, and therefore indulgent. I have, alas! no marriage portion to bring you but the sweet hope of rendering you happy and my youth and beauty. [The latter words, which clash terribly with the assumed character of the timid, blushing maiden, were, M. LACHAUD stated parenthetically, in a different handwriting from the rest of the letter, and were added by the mother.] And now that serious matters are disposed of, will you do us the favor to come to dinner on Tuesday? Mamma expects you, and I wish you particularly to come. We shall be most delighted to see you between us at our table. Till then I trust in God and you.

LAURE DE VILNA.

The dinner was speedily followed by a marriage. The honeymoon was passed in traveling, and during great part of the Winter of 1864 and 1865 they lived in Algeria. While there Count SIGISMOND DE TOLNA wrote several letters to his mother-in-law, complaining of the coldness of his wife. She put paint on her face to prevent him from kissing her, and the moment she went to bed fell asleep directly, "without thinking of either God or her husband." On one occasion the husband sent a doctor into his wife's room to examine her while she was asleep, and he obtained a medical certificate to the effect that the poverty of her blood prevented the expansion of her affections. A child was born of the union at the husband's house at Boulogne-sur-Seine, in 1865; but quarrels continued, and M. LACHAUD alleged that the Count not only systematically ill-used his wife, but even beat her. On these grounds he demanded a separation, an alimentary pension of 1,000 francs, and that the mother might have the custody of the child. M. JULES FAVRE, for the defence, alleged that the mother and daughter both belonged to the *demi monde*, and that the too susceptible Austrian Chamberlain had been completely taken in by them. He hinted at a suit for separation about to be brought by the husband on very tangible grounds. The Court not feeling itself able, in the present state of the evidence, to decide between the parties, ordered an inquiry, and in the meantime the husband is decreed to pay 400 francs a month alimony, the wife having the custody of the child.

The Fish Fete at Boulogne.

The great fish *fête* at Boulogne took place last week, when the annual benediction was pronounced. After the ceremony was concluded there was a reception of the principal inhabitants by the Prefect of the Department, M. PAILLARD, at which there were present Admiral ROSAMEL and other officers of high rank in the French navy, besides the members of the Corps Legislatif, the clergy, and the *corps diplomatique*. There were also various foreign delegates appointed upon the Committee for awarding prizes to the exhibitors of fish at the *Exposition International de Peche*. The *halle* in which the exhibition took place was tastefully ornamented. Fishing nets were everywhere made available for draping and for ceiling walls, doorways, trophies and stalls. Ships' lanterns, harpoons, and other objects symbolical of sea-fishing and of the

sea were pressed into the service of the decorative department, and very fair ornaments they made. After various speeches the *dames de la halle* came forward to be introduced, all of them in the peculiar costume of the French fishwomen, but wearing, of course, their holiday ornaments of gold crosses, earrings, &c. Then there was a musical performance, consisting of a cantata expressly written for the occasion, and sung by members of the Orpheon Musical Society, and after that followed a grand banquet in the hall of the *établissement*, at which 200 or 300 gentlemen were accommodated without the least crowding. The communal band played during dinner time, and "God save the Queen" was not forgotten as one of their performances. The decorations of the room were tastefully managed. Opposite the imperial arms of France were those of England, the two emblazonments occupying severally the top and bottom centres, while the arms of other nations were ranged along the sides. It is said that this is a very common mode of disposition in the matter of national insignia throughout France at the present time—England downward.

A Wonderful Invention.

From the London Herald.

It is a curious fact that for the last four years an invention which may prove one of the most useful, as well as the most wonderful of this wonder-working age, has been on view within an hour's drive of Paris, and that it should not have attracted attention out of the scientific world, the general public being unaware of its existence. It would seem as though scientific discoveries were doomed for a certain time to lead a chrysalis kind of life, during which they are exposed to all manner of attacks from some members of the scientific body; the result, too, often being that the inventor has long been gathered *ad patres* when the public begin to appreciate the results of his labors, and some enterprising, but comparatively ignorant practical man turns them to account.

These remarks are only partly true, as regards the extraordinary invention we are about to describe; but though it received the powerful support of the Emperor, and gave rise to many a scientific controversy, the general public are at this moment unaware that at La Jonchere, close to the pretty village of Bougival, they have an opportunity of witnessing every Sunday the extraordinary sight of a railway train ascending a steep gradient without the aid of steam, and the carriages of which are destitute of wheels.

This invention is due to a French engineer, M. L. D. GIRARD. It is founded on a new application of an old principle, viz., that a layer of water introduced between two metal surfaces, enables them to glide on each other with as little friction as a slab of ice on the polished surface of a frozen lake. M. GIRARD has conceived the idea of applying this principle to locomotion, and the experiment he has been carrying on for the last four years successfully demonstrates that it is applicable to the propelling of railway trains. In his system wheels are dispensed with, and there can be no doubt that were his invention applied to ordinary railways, an engine which now is only able to draw a train weighing, say 500 tons, at the rate of 20 miles an hour, would with the same expenditure of fuel be able to draw double the weight at double the speed. M. GIRARD, however, proposes to discard steam as a motive power; this is the weak part of his invention—the value of which consists in the substitution of sledge-carriages, instead of carriages on wheels. These carriages are fitted on slides, which fit upon rails of a peculiar construction; by simply turning a cock, a stream of water is introduced between the slide and the rail, and a gentle motive power being applied, the carriage, mounted on the slide, shoots forward with a speed which has really no limit beyond the considerations of safety.

To illustrate his system M. GIRARD has constructed a model railway at the Village of La Jonchere, near Bougival, between Paris and St. Germain. It is not easy to give an idea of it to an unscientific reader without the aid of diagrams, but it is worth while making the attempt. The rails employed by M. GIRARD are broader and higher than those in use on ordinary railways. Their upper surface is 20 centimetres in breadth. I have already mentioned that wheels are suppressed, and that they are replaced by slides, or, to be more accurate, by skates, differing only in shape and size from those used by skaters. Thus each carriage, instead of having four wheels, has four skates. The skates have a kind of ledge on either side, so as to fit on to the rail, but not too closely. The upper part of the skate, which is next the surface of the rail, is hollowed at its centre by a small groove; the groove is pierced with holes communicating with tubes, leading to a reservoir in the carriage, in which a mass of water is subjected by means of compressed air to a pressure of from seven to eight atmospheres. The turning of a cock establishes the communication between the reservoir and these skates; the water then rushes as from an hydraulic press through the holes in the grooves of the skates, an a layer of water is interposed between them and the rails, on which they are thus enabled to move as on the smoothest ice. The friction being thus reduced to a minimum, the tractive or propelling force can be greatly reduced. Horses might be employed were the system applied to the railway omnibuses, such as travel between Paris, Versailles and St. Cloud, and on ordinary railways with locomotive engines there would be a great saving of both steam and fuel. But, as before intimated, M. GIRARD discards steam. He adapts the Pindaric system, "*udor men ariston*," and trusts to water-power. Here is his *modus operandi*:

Between the rails he has constructed a longitudinal tube, receiving water at a very high pressure from a reservoir, established at a very high level; the tube is provided at every fifty yards with a kind of stop-cock, which enables a powerful jet of water to be directed horizontally in the direction the train moves in. The first carriage is provided with a sort of needle which opens the stop-cocks, the water rushes forth against small paddles, placed under each carriage, and communicates to the train such an impetus as to enable it to ascend very steep gradients without any diminution of speed. By an ingenious contrivance a portion of the water is conveyed by the turn of the paddles into the reservoir of the motive-carriage, and is utilized to neutralize the friction between the skates and the rails.

To descend gradients the motive power is unnecessary. The train descends by its own weight, and its degree of speed can be regulated by diminishing or increasing the supply of water under the skates. M. GIRARD's system, the reader will understand, constitute *per se* a most powerful break. Supposing the supply of water between the skates and the rails to be cut off, the friction between the two metals would resume all its intensity, and every skate become *ipso facto* a break. If the supply of water were to be suppressed too abruptly, the instantaneous stoppage of the train would expose the passengers to serious danger, as the effect would be the same as a collision between two trains.

M. GIRARD's model railway consists of two lines—one, horizontal, is 40 metres in length; the second, 50 metres long, has an incline of five centimetres per metre. The trains ascend the gradient with a rapidity fully equal to that of ordinary trains propelled by steam. Nothing can exceed the ease of the motion; and the facility with which the train can be brought up, by the mere cutting off of the water supply, is a powerful argument for the adoption of these skates instead of wheels on ordinary railways.

We must candidly confess our incompetency to offer an opinion as to the advantages of M. GIRARD's hydraulic propeller. It answers perfectly on his model railway, but it appears to us that it would not be practicable to have a reservoir of sufficient size to supply the central tube with water for a long distance; but it might be made useful to enable heavy trains to ascend steep inclines. It is, perhaps, an improvement on the atmospheric system, but seems too complicated to be adopted on a line of more than a few hundred yards, let alone hundred miles.

But no such exception can be taken to his system of using water to diminish friction, for there can be no doubt that his skates glide along the rail thus lubricated, and meet with far less resistance than the wheels now in use. It might, perhaps—indeed, it has been objected that very sharp curves might wear out the ledge of the skates very rapidly; but this objection seems frivolous when the other advantages of the system are considered. In any case, we think we have done right in calling attention to this wonderful invention, and have no hesitation in recording our opinion that its adoption on ordinary lines would be attended with great advantages, the principal being—vast increase of speed, enormous economy of steam and a break power which exceeds any at present known. We cannot help thinking that it says little for the enterprise of railway companies in France, which must have been acquainted with this invention, that it should have so long remained a mere experiment.

An Irish-American Fenian Ambassadress in Liverpool.

Liverpool Correspondence of the Glasgow Herald.

The Fenian movement, as is well known, found considerable sympathy and support in Liverpool, and although the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Ireland, accompanied by the apprehension of several active members of the Brotherhood in Liverpool, had the effect of considerably damping the ardor of the brethren, it did not wholly obliterate the fraternity. The truth of this has been demonstrated in various ways; and within the last few weeks several emissaries of the "Irish Republic"—which was long ago said to have been virtually established—found shelter and treasonable employment under the ægis of the Brotherhood. In the early part of the present year, it was stated in several of the local and provincial journals that a lady of fascinating manners, the representative of an ancient, noble Irish family, had arrived in this country as a passenger by one of the mail steamers from New-York, and been landed safely in Liverpool. It was further stated that this lady, who is Irish by birth and education, but who for several years past has resided in America, chiefly at New-York, where from the prestige so readily yielded by the Irish to the claims of hereditary descent, especially if these claims be backed by the suffering of alleged or real wrongs, and accompanied by bold denunciations of Saxon oppression, both of which elements of Hibernian martyrdom this lady is said to possess in a high degree, she obtained considerable sway among her countrymen, who have found refuge and better fortune in America than they could achieve in their own country. At the first ostensible display of the Fenian movement in America, our heroine, with the enthusiasm which marks the Hibernian character, became an ardent and active promoter of the plans promulgated by the Brotherhood, and by her address and influence was enabled to aid the "cause" so glowingly extolled by "Head Centre" O'MAHONEY, to which she was instrumental in contributing recruits and in obtaining the still more valuable aid of money. When the dollars began to slacken in rolling into the O'Mahoney exchequer, and whispers began to be spread as to dissensions in the Fenian cabinet, the talents of this lady were applied to smooth the asperities which had sprung up among the devoted "liberators of Erin;" and in this she is said to have been tolerably successful, or at least appeared to be so. In the "Green Isle" itself, however, misunderstandings and apathy began to prevail as well as in the "Empire City," and the accomplishments and suasive powers of this far-descended lady were put in requisition. She was appointed ambassadress from the brethren in New-York to those in the "ould country," where it was supposed her abilities and the prestige of her family and personal history would enable her to heal the breaches, and smooth over the ruggedness which had disturbed the onward path of the "patriots."

This mission she readily undertook. She proceeded to Europe, and, as has been already stated, arrived safely in Liverpool. Here she remained for a day or two, in the course of which she gave audiences to several of the more advanced and conspicuous members of the "Brotherhood," in the course of which she made inquiries, and propounded plans with the adroitness of a skilled diplomatist, confirming the wavering and raising the spirits of those inclined to despond. Having effected this she proceeded to Ireland, in the metropolis of which she was well known in former years from the active part she took in the agitation for Catholic Emancipation and for the Repeal of the Union, and where she is still remembered as the ill-used scion of an ancient and much-venerated family, whose wrongs were the fertile theme of popular declamation and a source of general sympathy. During her previous sojourn in Dublin she was a welcome member of the best society, and rumor goes so far as to say that, although she was an uncompromising advocate of "Repeal," she was not an unfrequent guest at the private soirees of the Vice-regal Court. The exact amount of success which has attended her Irish mission has not transpired; but the lady herself again made her appearance in the good old town of Liverpool a few days ago, and she has been again in communication with the "Head" and other "Centres" to be met with.

The object of this last visit was to bolster up as far as possible the fallen fortunes of the conspiracy. This she proposes to do by a new organization of recruits for the Fenian ranks, and obtaining supplies of the more potent sinews of war—hard cash. It appears that even in Liverpool there are to be found parties credulous enough to put faith in this ridiculous movement, and the lady works on these with all the skill, and some of the success, of an adept. Her present story is very plausible—and is moreover put together with skill; more than sufficient to deceive the "wild Irish," as well as others of the town. One grand object is to obtain adherents from among those who do not belong to Ireland—or are not in any way connected with it—to join the "Brotherhood," which she authoritatively pronounces not to be dead—scarcely even asleep; but of course to insure an effective rousing from present lethargy money must be had. Money, "the almighty dollar!" is indispensable. She succeeded in getting a few members of the dormant body together on two or three different occasions, at different places, and addressed them in a very animated style. However or whencesoever she derives her information, she seems to be well acquainted with the effect and bearings of the point which she urges on the attention of her auditors. She avers that she was in France along with "Head Organizer" STEPHENS, and that most encouraging and brilliant prospects and promises of material aid were held out in that country in favor of the Irish Republic. She also asserts that the American President will assist in every way the moment the first blow has been struck. She further says it was only sham policy on his part to declare that he would prosecute the Fenians in America, and that he only intended to deceive England till the proper time should come. According to report, the previously prostrate hopes of the "Brotherhood" in Liverpool appear to have acquired new vigor; and it is said an effective reorganization may be speedily looked for under the guidance and management of this zealously patriotic, though greatly mistaken lady.

Explorations in Africa.

At a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir SAMUEL BAKER gave some further reminiscences of his travels in Africa, with an especial bearing on the future of the native races. His object, he said, was to paint the negro as black as he really was, but no blacker; and if he spoke in his favor, it did not follow that he thought he would ever be Speaker of the House of Commons, or yet Archbishop of Canterbury. He did, however, believe that at some period of the future—though, unfortunately, that period seemed too remote for human eye as yet to penetrate the darkness—man would rise from the dust to something more than the level of the brute. His travels had led him to the conclusion that man in his wild state was influenced very greatly by the features and character of the country which he inhabited. Generally, the wild man's only impulse was to fill his belly to-day, and to leave it empty for to-morrow. If a beast, therefore, were killed, as far as possible, it would all be eaten in one day. On one occasion, in the course of forty-five days' sail through marshes, his party came upon a parcel of natives exactly the color of slate-pencils, and even thinner, who seemed in a state of all but starvation. They looked more like gnats of the river than human beings; and he was glad when, having given them all they could spare, they got away again, for these natives would otherwise have stayed by them till they had eaten everything belonging to them. As soon as they had reached the end of the marshes and came to *terra firma*, they met with natives superior to those he had spoken of. They possessed the art of smelting iron, and although having only a stone for an anvil, another for a hammer, and a cleft stick for a pair of tongs, he had seen a rude shirt of mail, nine inches by six inches, made for the chief by a native blacksmith. So far there were evidences of capacity among the negroes, but he found the capacity was only limited. In infancy and childhood their intelligence was equal, if not superior to that of Europeans, but at 12 or 14 the intellectual capacity appeared to have lost the power of further development. The negro was capable, if contented and healthy, as long as he had some master mind to influence him—some person superior to himself, whom he could look up to and bow down before. But remove this master mind, and he was like the telegraphic instrument when the operator's hand was removed—the needle pulsated, but no longer gave any intelligible signals. It was a peculiarity of the Arabs and Mahomedans that both thought they were doing good to the negro by enslaving him. Though they might, and did, kill all the old people and sell the younger ones to servitude, one of the first things they did was to teach the negro to believe in God, in doing which they took credit for rescuing the negroes from utter savagery. Sir S. BAKER narrated with infinite humor some circumstances of a ludicrous character growing out of the superstitions of the natives and the difficulties in which their head sorcerer occasionally found himself from first promising and then being unable to supply rain. The Africans, he said, were not content with the form of witchcraft—spirit-rapping and table-turning—which prevailed in England; any sorcerer whose attainments rose no higher than these would be looked upon as an idiot, and perhaps set to frighten birds from the corn. A sorcerer in Africa, above all things, must be practical. A Mr. MURPHY, he believed, had compiled a weather almanac in this country. But if Mr. MURPHY brought out his work under responsibilities similar to those attendant on almanac-making in Africa, he would think a long time before writing it, and his publisher a still longer time before bringing it out. Supposing that rain was promised on the 26th of August, all the tribes would assemble, and if it happened to be a fine day the almanac-maker would be seized, and unless he promised to bring rain within a given time they would take a lance and cut him open to see where the fault in the almanac lay. Sir S. BAKER declared that at one of the furthest points to which he had penetrated he found traces of commercial enterprise at one time existing, though terminated a long while ago, as he understood, because some white men of the company had been put to death, Arabs and all persons not actually black being called "white men" in Africa. From various details which he had been able to gather, he inferred that these traders must have been Arabs from the east of Zanzibar; and as the rate of progress in the East was so infinitesimal, it was quite possible that trading from the same direction, and conducted on similar principles, existed thousands of years ago, and that PTOLEMY had obtained from some of the traders from the Zanzibar coast his information that the Nile was fed by two large lakes in the interior of Africa. As regarded the future it was utterly impossible to expect any improvement of the condition of the African negro till the slave trade was finally put down. It was all very well to hold meetings at Exeter Hall, and to take one side or the other with that extreme virulence which was frequently supposed to be philanthropy. But till the practical step of putting down the slave trade was taken, so-called philanthropy might as well retire from the scene. The facts had frequently been brought under the notice of England, France and Austria; but considerations affecting the Turkish Empire and the jealousies growing out of their solution, invariably prevented the taking of any useful measures. The facts shortly were that the whole trade of the country was conducted on a system of murder and robbery. Parties of Arabs, 450 or 500 strong, swept down upon villages, massacred most of the inhabitants, and carried away the women and children, whom they exchanged with other tribes for ivory, the price of which formed the gains of the excursion. The hostility caused by these periodical incursions was so bitter in its character as to close the interior not only to explorers but to all approaches in a true commercial spirit. The negroes accordingly remained, and to all appearance must remain, unless the power of Europe was exerted, very much what they were at the time probably when Moses was writing his history of Adam—that was to say, wild men roaming about as unheeded as the beasts of the forest. It was difficult to see exactly what steps England could take. But he hoped it would be found that she could take some steps; and once the natives found by experience that they could look on the face of a white man without fear, intercourse would spring up, the beneficial effects of commerce would make themselves felt, and thus an opening be gained for the higher and ennobling efforts of the missionary.

Much applause followed the close of this address, of which necessarily the foregoing is but an outline, but which for the greater part of an hour alternately amused and instructed the audience.

M. Chaillu's Explorations.

In a recent report of the doings of the Royal Geographical Society, we find the following:

The large Mechanics' Hall in which Section E (Geography and Ethnology) holds its sittings was again filled with members and associates, drawn together by the desire of hearing M. DE CHAILLU's paper, "On the Physical Geography and Tribes of Western Africa." Sir R. MURCHISON, in the absence of Sir C. NICHOLSON, presided, and made a brief prefatory statement, from which it appeared that the paper about to be read embodied the results of a second expedition, undertaken by M. DE CHAILLU at his own cost, with a view of further exploring the interior of Africa, and of establishing the accuracy of the observations made on the occasion of his former visit. The expedition began unfortunately, for on approaching the shore from the vessel in native canoes, one of those containing valuable instruments was capsized. M. DE CHAILLU, however, still persevering, was able to adduce satisfactory evidence in support of those points of his original narrative which had been most strongly attacked. Specimens of the gorilla were forwarded to the British Museum; and a harp, with strings of vegetable fibre, had been presented to himself (Sir R. MURCHISON,) which he, thinking it ought to be in the hands of one of the first harp players in England, had begged the Duchess of Wellington to accept it, and it was now in her ladyship's collection at Apsley-house. M. DE CHAILLU said the object of his paper was to give a bird's eye view of the physical geography of equatorial Africa. The coast was low lying, and a species of delta formed, no doubt, by the washings of the river from the hills; but the prevailing feature was a bed of impenetrable jungle, extending and covering a width of several degrees. Sight could not reach the extremity of it, and the natives had never heard where it ended. It was only at intervals in that dark sea of everlasting foliage that the eye rested with a sense of relief upon prairies lying like islands in the midst. There was a complete absence of animals found in almost every part of Africa, such as the lion, rhinoceros, giraffe, &c.; the forest was inhabited sparingly by men, and still more sparingly by beasts. There were no beasts of burden; men, or rather women, performed all the drudgery, and he himself never traveled carrying a less weight than 80 pounds. The heat was excessive, and in the course of the year he was persuaded that the rainfall could not be less than 200 inches. He had taken special pains in observing the zodiacal light, but unfortunately two books with observations on the subject had been lost. The constellation of Centaur, he found, was changing its character, and from a white becoming a yellow star. Man in those regions was in a primitive state. No trading caravans of white man's fire-water had come among them. Still the country was scantily populated, and there were constant differences in the tribes and languages, one dialect affording no assistance to the understanding of another, and tribes speaking the same language being frequently another tribe with a different tongue. The rule of the chiefs was mild, almost patriarchal in its character, and the subjects seemed to feel little compunction in helping themselves to the chief's property, especially to his wives. There was, however, a very strict sense of justice, or, rather, reciprocity entertained. If one man, by accident, broke the arm of another, his arm was broken in exactly the same place; if an ax fell from a tree and killed a man underneath, the man in the tree was killed also. The natives had no history, and did not care about the past. Though no slave trade had started up to decimate the tribes, they were under the still more fearful slavery of superstition, causing the loss of incalculable lives. According to their notions, death was an occurrence which would never happen except for witchcraft, and therefore as soon as anybody died it was necessary to find out who had bewitched him and to stop his power of future mischief. He, in common with other travelers in Africa, had done his best to discover any traces of higher civilization at any former period in the negro, but had failed. He was accordingly led to the conclusion that he was the same being now as in ages past. Their numbers were diminishing, but for this the white man was not responsible. The charge of exterminating the native race was one at all times leveled at the white man; but the difference was this—after the arrival of the white man, the diminution was remarked, whereas previously the white man was ignorant on the subject. The natives when questioned admitted that their decline of numbers had been going on for a long time, and he himself could testify to the accuracy of the statement, villages which he visited the second time on his last journey having visibly decreased in size. The African race in time would disappear from Africa, as the Britons, the aborigines of Australia, and the Polynesians had all disappeared from the countries which they once occupied. Instead of mourning over the thought, he rejoiced at the dispensation of Providence by which the more intelligent race took the place of the inferior. Little by little light was penetrating into what was at one time the unknown interior of Africa. The distance from the furthest point which he had reached, starting from one side of that great continent, was only 1,000 miles distant from the point which Sir S. BAKER attained at the other side of Africa. To each it appeared that the regions beyond were higher than those on which they stood. The probability, therefore, was that the intermediate district was mountainous and picturesque, well wooded, and perhaps with water supplies, the existence of which as yet was only matter of supposition. M. DE CHAILLU then explained the circumstances which led to the premature return of his last expedition, after making only a progress of 480 miles. A gun, it appeared, had gone off accidentally and struck down one of the natives. Another of their numbers, more friendly or more enlightened than the rest, endeavored to explain the accident and to settle matters in a peaceful spirit, when, unfortunately it transpired that the bullet, after passing through the body of the fallen man, pierced the wall, and killed, by a strange coincidence, the wife of the very same man. Thereupon, a fierce conflict ensued. His party, which was well armed, had to fight its way out, and he should never forget the loyal manner in which the negroes, being assured that he would stand by them, stood by him and came off triumphant, though he himself was wounded by a poisoned arrow.

Abyssinian Manners and Morals.

In some "Further Correspondence respecting the British Captives in Abyssinia," presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of an address of the House to her Majesty, dated the 3d of August, there is a long report on the country and its inhabitants by Mr. Consul PLOWDEN to the Earl of CLARENDON, which though some years old, is of considerable interest in connection with recent events. In some respects (says Mr. PLOWDEN) the Abyssinians are a happy people. They possess in their own land all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life in profusion; they have great freedom of speech and action, and are always gay, systematically, as by constitution. Their conversation, often sensible, is always witty. A practical philosophy leads them to prefer laughter to tears; the tragedy and the comedy of life are received alike with indifference or a joke. Misfortunes and death are generally met with fortitude. It is hard to convince them that they will benefit either by our science or our wealth. The most curious point in their character is this, that no one is expected to feel ashamed of any crime or vice; and whereas in other countries men in committing serious crimes are morbidly excited, in Abyssinia they are perpetrated with indifference, and generally recounted, sometimes by the individual himself, certainly by others, with gaiety and laughter. In the same way, females are rarely gross or immodest outwardly, seeing that they need in no way be ashamed of the freest intercourse with the other sex. Mr. PLOWDEN says he has never yet been able to discover what an Abyssinian could be ashamed of, except a schism in what he considers good manners, or the neglect of some superstitious form of social observance. They are peculiarly sensitive, however, to ridicule and abuse, whether true or untrue, and half the time of an Abyssinian master is passed in deciding disputes on such subjects. Some traits, though apparently of slight consequence, are often very irksome to a stranger; for instance, every man above the lowest rank has a doorkeeper, whose duty it is to examine who should be admitted, and when. The insolence of this officer rises in proportion to the rank of his master. The primitive ante-chamber is a court in the open air, without seats, often muddy, always filthy; and as the porter will contrive to keep you waiting, even against his master's orders, this system is most disagreeable to a European. Further, you wait amongst a crowd, and it is pointed out to you that the brothers or sons of the King are there in the same position. Sometimes the order comes to clear the court, when sticks are used without distinction of persons. The chiefs affect a trifling and childish manner, to the great annoyance of a white man, who has, perhaps, some important affairs to speak on, and who, from his more energetic feelings, thinks them of greater importance than they are. The difficulties thus raised are not trifling, nor easy to vanquish.

The Abyssinians are superstitious; they believe in the efficacy of amulets; of writings in jargon mixed with Scripture; in the charms of Mussulmans to control the hail and the rain; in spirits of the forest and the river; in omens; in fortune-tellers, and in devils that may be cast out by spells from their human victim, quoting the authority of the New Testament for their belief—to these they attribute epilepsy and other incurable diseases. One absurdity has, however, led to the death of many innocent individuals: all workers in iron, and some others, are supposed to convert themselves into hyenas, and to prey invisibly on their enemies, and many have been slaughtered in this belief. This singular idea, which is universal and tenacious, has its parallel in the "loup-garou" of France and the "wehr-wolf" of Germany.

Gambling appears to be unknown, but they are constantly betting, not, however, to gain money, as the judge of the forfeit receives it from the loser, the winner having thus punished his adversary. This is a fruitful source of revenue to the chiefs. In their houses they are dirty, and generally in their domestic habits, though cleanly in their persons when their means will permit.

Save the doorkeeping mentioned, much freedom exists in their society; in one room a beggar jostles a chief and a dirty rag presses against the white turban of a priest; or a thief, perhaps in chains, is seated next to an honest man; nay, the latter will make way for the former with much politeness if an older man than himself. So indulgent are they, that even a madman is never put under restraint, and rarely excluded, though perhaps dangerous. Visiting is unceasing among the middle classes, and hospitality is offered with indiscriminate profusion according to the means of the proprietor. In Abyssinian society no repugnance is ever shown to those afflicted with apparent and loathsome disease, and no man forfeits his position by any crime. Theft is in many provinces regarded as an honorable employment; highway robbery is quite excusable, even if accompanied by homicide; rape is venial; and adultery regards only the husband. This has probably been the national character for many ages; and now that misrule and anarchy are superadded, the Abyssinians are unconsciously retrograding to a savage state, and losing all the advantages they may have acquired from the adoption of Christianity. Yet they still nourish the delusion that they are a nation, as when their kings marched armies in the Holy Land and governed Arabia, while their fleets traded to India, and their African dominions were bounded by the White Nile, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean.

A Sad Story.

At the Thames Police Court, on the 27th, the case of Capt. JOHN CASEY, formerly master of the *Jane Lowden*, was brought under the notice of Mr. PARTRIDGE. It appears that eight ships, some of them new, and some of them timber-laden, sailed from Quebec for England on the same day. They were manned by 160 men, all told, and not one of those ships reached England. They all foundered in the same gale, and Capt. CASEY is the only survivor of their crews. Since his arrival in London he has been living with his sister-in-law, at No. 6 Janet Terrace, immediately behind the Thames Police Court, in extreme debility and suffering. Capt. CASEY intends to join his wife and family at Padstow, in Cornwall, as soon as he is in a fit state to be removed. The Marquis TOWNSHEND raised a subscription for him, which amounted to £20, and this had been all expended in his maintenance. He is now quite destitute, and he has not the means of providing for his wife and five children at Padstow. An application to the underwriters at LLOYDS has failed. The committee have no funds that can be applied to the relief of Capt. CASEY. A gentleman who brought the case under the notice of Mr. PARTRIDGE said it was one of the most extraordinary and marvelous on record. Capt. CASEY was for thirty-three days on the topmast of his water-logged ship, and for twenty-eight days of that time was without a morsel of food. He only weighed forty-eight pounds, including his wet clothes, when he was removed from the vessel. Mr. PARTRIDGE said he very deeply sympathized with Capt. CASEY, and was sorry to hear that he was destitute. If the benevolent came to the assistance of the unfortunate gentleman, as he hoped they would, could he go into any business? The gentleman who acted as the advocate of Capt. CASEY was afraid not. Two of the captain's toes and some of his fingers had been amputated, and he was a helpless cripple. Mr. PARTRIDGE said it was a very heart-rending case, and he hoped something substantial would be done for the sufferer. He would award him two sovereigns from the poor-box fund. He was sorry it was not in his power to do more.

The Perils of Mountain Travel.

The Geneva *Journal* brings a detailed account of the fatal accident on Mont Blanc. The Summer has been bad in Switzerland and in the Alpine regions generally. There has been a vast deal of rain in the valleys, and of snow in the mountains. Nevertheless, on the 21st, according to the Geneva paper, a young Englishman, named STRONG, only 17 years of age, slept at the hut on the Grands Mulets, and on the following day successfully completed the ascent, returning to the Grands Mulets by the unusual route of the Bosses du Dromadaire, which the guides proposed on account of the great depth of snow. There he met the three brothers YOUNG on their way up without guides. He offered them those who had accompanied him, but they declined taking them, and on the 23d they reached the summit. The weather was splendid, and all the telescopes in Chamounix were levelled at them as they stood, unescorted, upon the mountain top. At about half-past 11 A. M. they commenced the descent. The Swiss account proceeds as follows:

One of the brothers began to cut steps in the ice to see if the road could be shortened by going a little more on the north side, but after descending a few paces he told his companions the descent was too abrupt, and must be abandoned in that direction. As he turned round his foot slipped on the ice and fell, dragging after him his two brothers, who were tied to him by a rope. "For a certain time the descent," he himself afterwards said, "was rather pleasant." But soon a precipice intervened, 40 feet deep; they were thrown off into the air, slipped again along the declivity and were stopped at last by the accumulation of the fresh snow. One of the Messrs. YOUNG was stunned by the fall, and on recovering his senses heard his brother telling him that the youngest of the three lay motionless and gave no answer. They raised him, but he was dead. They remained for some hours on the spot, trying to recall him to life, but night approached, and it was bitterly cold. They were then on the Petits Mulets. One of them had lost his spectacles in falling and was nearly blind: his brother had to lead him. Toward 6 o'clock they made up their minds to abandon their brother's body. They reached the Grands Mulets at 7:30, by what road will probably never be known, for they themselves are unable to give an account of it. They must have slid over rocks and crevices, saved from death by a miracle. At the Grands Muleta they found a number of persons who had set out to look for them, provided with lanterns. One of the Messrs. YOUNG started again the next morning with six men, who had been placed at his disposal by the Mayor of Chamounix. At 8:30 A. M. they set out, and later, although the morning was misty, they could just be discerned from the valley below, arriving at the Petits Mulets, that is to say, close to the spot where the fatal accident had occurred. They were lost sight of, and what ensued is known only by the accounts, often conflicting, of the persons who took part in the excursion. The fact is that in the morning fresh reinforcements had arrived at the Grands Mulets; among these devoted men we will name the Commissary at Chamounix, Dr. DEPREZ, Mr. LOPPE, painter, Mr. EDWARD FAVRE, (these last two from Geneva,) and, above all, BAGUETTE, the King of the Chamounix guides. The first caravan did not return, and much uneasiness was felt, for they had no provisions, and the fog and snow must have greatly inconvenienced them, and it was feared that they had lost their way. But BAGUETTE was there, and hope revived. A new party of six men was formed, and sent out to seek the absent. As far as the Grand Plateau, and even higher, the echoes alone replied to their shouts. At last they perceived those they sought on the verge of a wide crevice, into which they were about to fall, but their cries warned them of the danger. The two parties united and brought down the corpse to the Grand Mulets, where they took some rest. During the night Mr. LOPPE returned to Chamounix with the intrepid YOUNG, who admitted himself completely exhausted, but who nevertheless started at 7 o'clock for England, to break the news to his mother.

A Russian Mistress.

We (for I was not alone) arrived about 10 o'clock, in fine time and humor for breakfast, but saw very few evidences of life as we passed down the road between the straggling, poverty-stricken, shapeless hovels of mud and wood. On approaching the baronial residence and farm offices we found a small crowd of some twenty peasant men and women assembled at one of the barn doors, where a middle-aged lady was gesticulating with direful energy to the assembled peasants. The lady was dressed in a fur wrapper, had tied her head up in a woolen shawl, had put her hands in good warm fur gloves, and wore on her feet a pair of huge velvet boots lined with rabbit skin. The peasants seemed as if they had just risen from consuming fever. They were lean, and wan, and haggard, with their hair matted, their poor clothing tattered, and their faces fixed in sullen discontent. The lady, busy among her "souls," did not appear to notice our approach. She was in too great a passion to attend to anything but the outpouring of her wrath. "Dogs! sons and daughters of dogs! Is this the service you pay your Baron? Pigs and swine! Is this a time to come to your work? Rats and vermin! You should have been here at four o'clock, and now it is ten. Defilement of mothers! I will have every one of you whipped. And you, starost, who ought to be an example, are the worst of the whole pack of thieves. You come here at this hour with seventeen souls, when you ought to have had forty here at four o'clock to thresh and put that rye away. Devils you all are! If my brother were well he would punish you like sons and daughters of dogs, are you are!" The old starost, quite unconcerned under all this abuse, merely shrugged his shoulders until they reached his ears, and held out his two hands from his sides with each finger as far separate from its neighbor as possible. If any one will put himself in this posture, and stare fixedly before him until his eyes are glassy, he will have achieved the universal deprecatory careless shrug of Russia. "What is to be done, Baroness?" he asked. "I have been fighting the pigs all the morning to get them to come, but, the deuce take it, they say they are all unwell, and cannot work. See! These are all I could get, and I had to pull them off their beds to bring them here, and, deuce take me, they are not worth bringing! But what's to be done, Baroness? It's God's doing." "Go into the barn and work, you whelps," said my lady. "Starost, drive them in, you old fool. Be quick, pig!" And here she gave the old fellow a side blow with her gloved hand which made him stagger back. But, recovering himself, he pretended to make a furious assault upon the poor invalids, cuffing, kicking, and pushing them toward the door of the barn, through which they huddled and disappeared. "Now then, you old fool," said the lady, "go and bring up the others." "And who will watch these, Baroness?" "I will. Be off, thief!" "I'll try, Baroness, but they won't come." "Begone, devil, and obey my orders!" Again she essayed to strike the man, but he started off in quick time to the village. The language used toward these poor people did not astonish me. It is the usual style toward serfs; but it is not often that a lady is the speaker. I had been told of this Baroness that she was a Tartar, and a Tartar she assuredly was. Observing us as the old starost left she came hurriedly over to us. "Ah, bless me, is it you, my dears? Forgive me, you young ladies. I did not see you sooner. You are welcome, my darlings. How is your mother? Sanya, who is this you bring with you?" (I am introduced and touch the Tartar's glove.) "You see what awful work we have with these serfs, Sir. They think that since their freedom has been so much talked of they are not to work any more. They are perfectly unmanageable. My brother's illness has forced me to take them in hand, and I'll let them know I am not to be played with. Now go to the house, dears, and take off your things. I will be with you as soon as I see these peasants at work." And off she went into the barn.

The Crime of Last Year in England and Wales.

The judicial statistics for England and Wales for the past year have just been published. The total number of murders was 135, being one in excess of the previous year; 76 were reported from the counties, 51 from boroughs and 8 by the Metropolitan Police. In Lancashire 28 cases occurred, of which 13 came from Liverpool. In Yorkshire there were 15 cases; in Durham, 10 cases; in Somerset, 7; in Southampton, 7; in Devon, 6; in Kent, 6; in Gloucester, Stafford and Worcester, 5 each. Some of the remaining counties had smaller numbers, while in 13 English and Welsh counties no case of murder occurred. There were 54 attempts to murder, as compared with 40 for the preceding year, and 279 cases of manslaughter, as compared with 214 for the previous year. The cases of stabbing, shooting, &c., numbered 762, showing a decrease of four over the previous year. There were 232 cases of concealment of birth in 1864-65, being less by three than in the preceding year. Of these 119 were in the counties, 25 in boroughs, 88 in the Metropolitan Police District and none in the City of London. The burglaries reported were 2,615 being an increase of 24 on the previous return; highway robberies, &c., 716; arson, 470; and attempted suicide, 787. The number of proved offences against the person was 2,586; offences against property, with violence, 5,160; malicious offences against property, 669; other offences, 43,298. The total number of persons convicted last year was 312,822, of whom 262,214 were males and 50,668 females. The cases of stealing and attempting to steal numbered 44,008; the assault cases, 98,776. There were 10,392 offences against the game laws. The total number of persons proceeded against exceeded by 12,000 the numbers of the previous year. The total number of appeals to Quarter Sessions from the decisions of Justices acting out of Sessions in 1865 was 91, of which 57 were affirmed and 34 quashed. The Coroners' inquests for last year amounted to 25,011, showing an increase of 224 over the previous year; 17,566 were males and 7,445 females. The total cost of the inquests was £74,915 4s. 3d., giving an average for each inquest of £2 19s. 10d. The number of commitments in criminal proceedings for the year was 19,614, being very slightly in excess of the previous year. The capital convictions for the last five years were as follows: 1861, 26; 1862, 28; 1863, 29; 1864, 32; 1865, 20. Of the twenty persons sentenced to death in 1865, 8 were left for execution, 1 committed suicide in prison, in 8 the sentences were commuted to penal servitude for life, in 1 commuted to a year's imprisonment, in 1 the convict was sent to Broadmoor as insane, in 1 (an Italian) a pardon was granted on condition of his leaving the country, and in 1 a free pardon was granted, the verdict not being considered satisfactory. The number of executions last year was 7, compared with 19 in 1864 and 22 in 1863. The number sentenced to death in 1865 is the lowest on record, and contrasts strongly with the number 40 years before—the number in 1825 being 1,036. The cost of proceedings on indictment paid by the Treasury last year was £181,901 17s. 10d., or an average of £7 18s. 10d. for each case proceeded against. The total cost of prisons last year was £558,757 14s. 8d., compared with £493,048 for the previous year. The total amount paid for reformatories was £48,505 15s. 1d., and for the industrial schools £16,498 15s. 4d. The total charge of the lunatic asylum was £49,911 11s. 10d.

English Incomes.

We all know that there are more small incomes than large ones. We might, therefore, expect to see in the returns of the number of persons in trade and professions chargeable with income-tax under schedule D a regular diminution of the number with every advance of income, and so it is up to the income above £900, and not exceeding £1,000. Here we are surprised to see a very abrupt and considerable falling off in the number, for we should have supposed that class of incomes to be a very large one. They only amount, however, to 1,070 in the returns. But what is more startling is to find the large increase in the number of the next class, the number of incomes between £1,000 and £2,000 amounting to 7,874. So that there are nearly as many incomes between £1,000 and £2,000 a year as between £800 and £900, the number of the latter being 7,428. And the comparatively small number between £900 and £1,000, followed by the large number between £1,000 and £2,000, is not exceptional or accidental, for we find the same proportion in the years 1863-4 as in 1864-5, the incomes between £900 and £1,000 in the former year having been 944, while those between £1,000 and £2,000 amounted to 6,862. Indeed, the figures for the two years seem to obey a law in their fluctuations, rising and falling in different amounts, indeed, but in about the same proportions. How, then, are we to account for the small number of incomes between £900 and £1,000, especially compared with the very large number between £1,000 and £2,000? Are the nine-hundredders a peculiarly evasive class? and it is very remarkable that in the Irish returns they figure much the same as in the British. It is with them that the revenue is most defrauded? And does honesty spring up again in the next class, who can perhaps afford it, between £1,000 and £2,000? Be that as it may, similar facts appear in a higher grade of income. From the class between one and two thousand a year the number declines considerably. Between £2,000 and £3,000 it is 2,204; between £3,000 and £4,000 it is 1,133; but in the next class, between £4,000 and £5,000, it drops abruptly to 627. This, however, would not much surprise us if in the next class, between £5,000 and £10,000, it did not spring up to 1,283, and it appears that there are more incomes by 45 between £5,000 and £10,000 a year than between £3,000 and £4,000. From the former class the number declines with the advances of income till it comes to 107 of £50,000 and upward. In the previous year the number was 91. There has thus been an increase of 16 incomes earned by trade or professions of £50,000 and upward. The total number charged with income tax last year was 332,431, against 308,410 in the preceding year—a considerable increase. In 1863-4 the average of incomes chargeable was little above £300 a year. In the last year the average reached £319—a handsome advance, arguing either much increase in property or some increase in probity. We believe in both concurrently, and that as people get more at their ease, they are less disposed to evade their obligations to the State.

An Heroic Sister of Charity.

A correspondent of the *Morning Star* gives the following description of the public expression of gratitude on the part of the inhabitants of the little City of Amiens to Mme. CORNUAU for her devoted services to the sick during the time of cholera:

"A procession, composed of *ouvriers* and *ouvrières*, orphans and others, marched with banners and music at their head to the Hotel of the Préfecture, for the purpose of presenting to Mme. CORNUAU a medal commemorative of the recent events, and subscribed for by all classes in the department. The work of this brave Sister of Charity had been among the poorest and the most abject; it was therefore determined that this class should be that chosen to do honor to the occasion. A young girl of some sixteen summers, of a rare beauty, simply clad in white, was seen in the procession, seated in an open carriage by the side of one of the city authorities. She had been one of those attacked by the terrible malady, and one who had with a thousand others experienced the loving solicitude of Mme. CORNUAU. In her hands was the commemorative medal. On arriving at the Hotel de la Préfecture, the members of the procession were stationed around a dais erected in the grounds of the Préfecture, on which was seated Madame CORNUAU, her little son, and her worthy husband, the esteemed Préfet. Amidst the breathless silence of the vast multitude, Mlle. MATHILDE BOULANGER, the fair *ouvrière*, stepped forward and pronounced an address, of which the following is a translation:

'MADAME: I was on the point of death, beneath the stroke of the terrible scourge which has slain so many in our city, when suddenly, as a good angel, you appeared at my pillow, bringing sweet words and lavishing upon me tender cares. Your presence has recalled me to life. The unalterable gratitude which I have vowed toward you is doubtless the principal cause of my having the honor of being chosen among a thousand others (equally visited by you) to place in your hands the commemorative medal in the name of the population of Amiens and Picardy. Receive it, Madame, as a pledge of our gratitude, and keep it as a souvenir, uniting all the blessings of our hearts. Already the Emperor and our dearly-loved Empress—who also visited our sick, our hospitals, our houses of charity—have honored you in a signal manner, by their magnificent and very rare gift. From the splendid summit of the grandest throne in the universe, they have showered upon you glory and renown. We, Madame, humble daughters of the people, from the depth of our throbbing breasts would raise to you, brave and noble woman, the cry of public gratitude and admiration. Let our medal, then, take its place by the side of that of the sovereign and of the badge of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor that your husband, with whom you have shared the devotion and the peril, has received as a precious mark of the satisfaction of NAPOLEON III. This triple treasure will be for your dear son an heirloom which, in time to come, shall cause him to unite in one equal sentiment of love and veneration his father and mother, both so good, so devoted, so courageous, and ceaselessly to remember that the sufferings of the poor have a right to the sympathies of the rich. Permit me, O my dear benefactress, to conclude by proclaiming aloud that, if you have been for all a heroic Sister of Charity, you are for her who falls at your knees a second mother sent by God.'

As the last words of this address were spoken many eyes were moistened, as, falling at the knees of Madame CORNUAU, the giver united with the recipient of the medal in giving vent to the pent-up feelings of her heart. Many and long will be the sad souvenirs of the year 1866 for the little City of Amiens, but as a bright gold thread running through the sombre shadows of the dark tapestry on the panels of our history, will be the recollection of the name and deeds of Madame CORNUAU."

Websterian Reminiscence.

Among a number of items of American gossip in one of the English magazines we find the following rather pungent anecdote of the late DANIEL WEBSTER. It has a strong British coloring, but it is quite possible that there may be a shade of truth in it:

"Mr. WEBSTER's unequaled reputation for eloquence led to his being made, on every possible occasion, the orator of public and political gatherings and dinners. At these he talked, in the aggregate, as much sonorous nonsense as has been uttered by any other American. At the political dinners, of which he was rather fond, he almost invariably became tipsy before his speech-time arrived; and some of his most admired after-dinner speeches were the composition of friendly reporters. On one occasion he had to be prompted by a friend who sat just behind him, and gave him, successively, phrases and topics. The speech proceeded somewhat after this fashion: *Prompter*—'Tariff.' *Webster*—'The tariff, gentlemen, is a subject requiring the profound attention of the statesman. American industry, gentlemen, must be—must be' (nods a little,) —*Prompter*—'National debt.' *Webster*—'And, gentlemen, there's the national debt—it should be paid [loud cheers, which rouse the speaker]; yes, gentlemen, it should be paid—[cheers]—and d—d if it shan't be (taking out his pocket-book)—I'll pay it myself! How much is it?' This last question was asked of a gentleman near him, with drunken seriousness, and coupled with the recollection of the well-known impecuniosity of WEBSTER's pocket-book, excited roars of laughter, amidst which the orator sank into his seat, and was soon asleep. At a great dinner given at Rochester, N. Y., which is built near the Genesee Falls, WEBSTER made a speech, of which, like that quoted above, no report or account has hitherto appeared in print. It was curious that, while wine affected his thought, it did not alter his voice nor weaken his knees. On the occasion at Rochester his speech, delivered before a large auditory, was very brief, and ran thus: "Men of Rochester, I am glad to see you; and I am glad to see your noble city. Gentlemen, I saw your Falls, which I am told are one hundred and fifty feet high. That is a very interesting fact. Gentlemen, Rome had her CÆSAR, her SCIPIO, her BRUTUS; but Rome in her proudest days had never a waterfall a hundred and fifty feet high! Gentlemen, Greece had her PERICLES, her DEMOSTHENES, and her SOCRATES, but Greece in her palmiest days never had a waterfall a hundred and fifty feet high! Men of Rochester, go on! No people ever lost their liberties who had a waterfall a hundred and fifty feet high!"

Adventures of a Flag.

A letter from Florence recounts the following annecdote: "On the day after the battle of Custozza the flag of the Forty-fourth of the line could not be found. What has become of it? Nobody knew, for all the inquiries made of the enemy respecting it had remained without result. It has, however, reappeared with the first prisoners restored to us, and in this way: On June 24 a handful of soldiers, among whom was the standard-bearer of the Forty-fourth, succeeded in taking refuge, at the moment of the route, in a farm-house in the environs of Borghetto. After having maintained a useless struggle for some time, and the farm having been set on fire, they determined to surrender; but in order to prevent their flag from falling into the hands of the enemy, they tore it in pieces and hid the fragments as well as they could under their uniforms. These brave fellows have now arrived at Udine, where, as you may suppose, the first of their acts, when in the midst of their comrades, was to draw forth proudly those glorious relics of the national emblem, and piece them together, with cries twenty times repeated of 'Viva il Re! Viva l'Italia!' This conduct assuredly merits special mention, which I give it."

Austrians and Prussians.

The following is an extract from a letter from an English resident in Frankfort, dated Aug. 31: "I thought it best to remain here to look after our property and the soldiers quartered upon us. We had as many of one side as the other in due course, and I must say they all behaved most creditably, being very orderly and expressing more thanks for our kindness than it really deserved. The Austrian troops were a strange, patchy party. Not a man among them could speak a word of German. The Hungarians were a fine-looking set, but the rest made but a poor show. Our men were Italians—Venetian gondoliers, I fancy, for the most part, with a Croat for Captain, who could not speak their language. The poor fellows were delighted to chat with my wife, who took care to serve them with their native *polenta*. After they had rested the second night they all sang in chorus an *Ave Maria*, in thanks for their good quarters, and afterward many Italian airs, from our garden all along the *chaussée*, each party taking up the same strain, till the whole road was alive with it. It was truly charming, and recalled to my mind Venice and the delightful days we spent there together. The poor fellows were very young—too young, I thought, for the hardships they had to undergo. You cannot imagine the state they arrived in here—fainting, literally dying with fatigue, all along our road at our very doors. Of course, we all ran out with wine, coffee water—anything we could think of; but of what use among so many thousands? They all preferred the water. Our man could not fill his buckets fast enough. They would not have it poured out, but drank from the bucket like thirsty wolves. Some were past cure, and carried away dead. Their hunger, too, was past belief. Among our men enormous ribs of beef disappeared, bone and all. We truly pitied them, and did all we could to relieve their pains. Their love for Austria was not, of course, very strong. It was hard for them to suffer and perish in a cause not their own. The Prussians offered a marked contrast to these, being perfectly well cared for and well disciplined. When I saw them I was not at all surprised at their successive victories. We should not have had so many men quartered upon us had we petitioned for officers, which would, of course, have lessened the expense. But we disliked the notion of having strangers at our table, whom, of course, we must have treated with some degree of ceremony, and C—— seemed rather to enjoy having a little army in her garden, with their drums and fifes, in so troublous a time, and providing for their necessities; at least, I used to joke her about it, but, thank Heaven, it is all over now. My neighbor, who also has a large house and garden near, and who had also a great number quartered upon him, at last hit upon an expedient to get rid of them. On the entrance of the Prussians we both appealed to their authorities, who, in consideration of our being British subjects, at once relieved us of all future onus of the kind. We should never have got so much favor from the town. I fancy we shall experience more fairness under the Prussian sway. Of course, our little republic is rabid at the notion of becoming part of a monarchy and submitting to a regular authority, to which the good citizens have hitherto been so little accustomed, but must submit when necessity drives. The real character of this war seems to be religious, though both parties have kept this sedulously in the background. Towns and even villages are divided against themselves, the Catholics siding with Austria, the Protestants with Prussia. * * * You see, though on the whole we have not been very great sufferers, false alarms, which have not been wanting, and unusually heavy expense, have made our Summer anything but enjoyable."

Swedish Monitors.

The Swedes have lately built three monitor iron-clads, of which two, the *Ericsson* and the *Thunder*, are afloat. A brief description of the third monitor may be interesting. It has been designed by the famous Swede, ERICSSON, who has done so much for mechanical science in America. The vessel is still on the stocks at the Motala Works in Norrkoping, but it is quite ready to be launched at three days' notice, and the turret is nearly finished at the Motala foundry, close to Lake Vettern. This monitor is 205 feet long, with great beam. Her deck projects about four feet all round the gunwale, somewhat in the manner of the sponson deck of a paddle steamer. This upper part is four feet deep, and half of that will be submerged. The sides of this part only (so far as I could make out) are heavily clad with eighteen inches of wood and a foot thickness of iron, but it will easily be understood that the lower part of the hull is only apparently unprotected, for a shot could not reach that portion unless it first penetrated about ten feet of water, and even then it would impinge at a very acute angle, and would probably glance downwards. The after part of this deck cover projects twenty feet, so as to protect the screw and the balanced rudder. This arrangement looks exceedingly heavy, but, doubtless, ERICSSON knows what he is about in such matters. The turret is of twelve thicknesses of inch-plate iron, beautifully fitted together, and inclosing two 15-inch guns. The mainwheel for the turret is of cast iron, which must be acknowledged to be a signal defect in this important feature of the plan.

The Swedes seem to disapprove the system of coil twist for guns, and it is stated by them that the iron from Dannemora, (the great Swedish mine near Upsala,) of which I believe the Armstrong guns are made, is not suitable for the solid-made guns adopted by Sweden. Two of these are shown in the Exhibition at Stockholm; one is a rifled breech-loader, the other a smooth-bore. The engines of the new Monitor are also in the Exhibition, and are wonderfully compact trunk engines of 150-horse power, with the two cylinders end-to-end and across the keel. At Motala also there is a very peculiar iron-clad gunboat, which is more like a canoe than anything else. The bow or "nose" is depressed, so that the water-line when on war service will be almost at the summit of the arched deck. The single gun carried by this formidable craft is in a mailed gunhouse, fore and aft, in the centre of the deck, and the gun cannot be separately trained, but the whole boat must be directed so as to point it. Thus the only aperture for hostile entry into the gunboat is that of a few inches for the shot to issue from the muzzle of the gun. This boat is about 100 feet long, and it looks like a great whale with a cannon on its back—the most deadly and impregnable war engine I have ever seen.

Dresses at the French Seaside.

A letter from a lady at Trouville says: "There are a very few English people here, ditto Spanish, ditto German. The majority of the French are from Paris. In the morning they bathe; afterward go home to breakfast; then, if the weather permit, go on excursions, (there are many round here.) At 4:40 the concert begins at the casino, at which time all the *élégants* and the *élégantes* make their appearance, in the most extraordinary costumes, and so short (the ladies' costume) as to be quite indecent. The ladies here all wear those high boots with tassels, with such high heels that they look perched upon stilts; those throw the body forward, which is most ungraceful. The petticoat only meets these boots, which makes about half a yard from the ground to this aforesaid garment. They are generally red, blue, violet, mauve. The dress is shorter still, without sleeves. This is of the same color as the petticoat, something in the jockey style. I do not despair yet of seeing (perhaps next year) a sleeve of one color, say red, and the other yellow. Red is the prevailing color, because it attracts attention. Small casaques or peplums, without sleeves, is the outside garment which terminates these costumes; and, to crown all, a small sailor's hat, with very long ribbons hanging behind, the color of the petticoat and sleeves, is worn on the tip of the head, falling very much over the eyes. This costume they wear at the balls, only the texture of the dresses and slips are changed for more elegant materials. Crinolines are much smaller and shorter of course; but when the wind blows, or they turn round and round in the waltz, you are much edified as to the shape of the legs and the color of the stockings, which are mostly red, black and white, red and white, &c. I was saying yesterday to a friend that a stranger coming here for the first time would not think much of the modesty of these said ladies. Formerly they hid even the tip of their toes; now, were it not for the trousers, they would show up to their waists."

The Lemming.

The Academy of Sciences has received a curious communication by Dr. GUYON on a specimen of the lemming, (*Lemmus Norvegicus*,) the habits of which he has been enabled to watch closely in his own house. It was the only survivor of fourteen he had brought over from Norway. This creature, of about the size of a water rat, belongs to the rodentia, and is peculiarly fierce and obstinate. The lemmings congregate on the upper regions of the Norwegian mountains, and in Summer or Autumn descend by thousands into the plains, swimming across rivers and eating up all the grass on their way, so as not to leave a vestige behind. Dr. GUYON does not think any of them return to the mountains in Spring or any other part of the year, but is of opinion that a few remain behind, owing to some cause or other, and that as they are extremely prolific, breeding several times in the course of the year, and producing five or six at a birth, those that do not migrate are alone sufficient to propagate the species, which is exposed to the attacks of numerous enemies, such as owls, weasels, &c. Dr. GUYON's specimen could not brook confinement; day and night it was on the move, passing from one room to another, and gnawing its way through the hardest wood, nay, even attacking iron, leaving the impression of its teeth upon it. If a door was shut, it was sure to be exposed to the creature's iron teeth, and such was its industry when engaged in this task, that it could then be taken up, not, however, without evincing the most violent anger; it would then utter its peculiar cry, quee-quee, and spit upon the person showing so little respect for its liberty. When it had once set its teeth into anything there was no making it relax its hold. It would stay a week in one room, then a week in another, and so on, but always concealed by something. It generally left its hiding-place at night, but also by day at certain hours, to receive its food, (bread, hazel-nuts, figs, grapes, sugar, &c.,) which used to be placed for it on a chest of drawers by the side of a cup of water, which it seemed to relish exceedingly. It liked to retire into a cage filled with moss, which it had arranged so as to cover all the sides with it, leaving only a loop-hole through which it could watch proceedings in regard to the commissariat. As soon as its food had been laid out in the proper place it would come out. It might to all appearances have lived a long while in this state of captivity had it not been accidentally trod upon by an attendant.—*Galignani.*

A Moonlight Balloon Ascent.

Mr. COXWELL gives the following account of a balloon ascent he made from the Crystal Palace, on Saturday night, the 25th ult.: "At 8:30 the ascent was made. Our course was toward East London, so that in leaving the ground myriads of gas-lamps broke into view, and spread out for miles in advance, affording such a night view of London as is seldom seen. But what impressed me as worthy of more particular attention, and I have frequently observed it before, was the great contrast between a view of the earth by day and that by night. By daylight the surface of England has that beautiful bowl-shaped and variegated appearance, with every conceivable hue and form, which no picture, and only a wide-spread landscape, can offer to notice. By moonlight you are able to observe for a circle of a few miles around you the hedgerows, trees, woods and water, and even to detect shades of difference in the color of the fields; but away toward the horizon, where it is dark and yet visible, you observe more of the planetary and material form; and if, by unseen and invisible means one could be suspended at a tolerable altitude, the idea would certainly be uppermost that an approach was being made to the confines of some vast globe, where immediately beneath you there were signs of busy life and cultivated soil. The general contour of the earth strikes one as coming nearer by night to what imagination pictures of a world in space—it assumes a less concave, if not a convex form, and the subdued light and night shades over and above the black horizon strongly define the boundary of the terrestrial matter from space; whereas by day, when solar light and refraction are at work, the distant earth rim almost blends with the opaque atmosphere, and the day view is essentially different. After passing over Victoria Park, we progressed toward Epping. The patches of forest and the river Lea were quite discernible, but at 10:30 I decided upon coming down. We made good our landing close to Nazing Park, near Epping, which is about thirty miles from the Crystal Palace."

Water Discoverers.

Instances have occurred of persons endowed with the singular faculty of discovering springs, and it may be surmised that the wonderful effects attributed to the divining-rod were often owing to this intuitive gift possessed by the operator with that mystic instrument. There is at present a gentleman, the Abbé RICHARD, who has acquired a certain fame in that way, and in a late number of the *Monde* the Abbé MOIGNO speaks of him in the following terms: "We do not exaggerate in affirming that the Abbé RICHARD possesses such an intuitive knowledge of the law which regulates the circulation of water in the bowels of the earth that he can see springs at a distance without labor, without any mental exertion, in the same manner and as surely as we humble mortals see a mountain, a tree, or a house." Examples of his extraordinary skill are not wanting. At Glouchow, between Cracow and Lemberg, in a close belonging to Count POTOCKI, where there were three wells dried up, although they were thirty metres deep, he pointed out a spot between those wells where water might be found at a depth of four metres, and his policy was confirmed on the following day. The commune of Metternich, near Coblenz, was so sparingly supplied with water that there was not enough for the common uses of the inhabitants. The Abbé RICHARD discovered a spring there in the very centre of the market-place, and which now feeds the "Christmas Fountain," solemnly inaugurated there on 25th of December, 1863. On M. DE METTERNICH's celebrated estate of Johannisberg, which, though rich in wine, is poor in water, M. RICHARD pointed out a spring the supply from which is now conveyed in an aqueduct to a spot near the palace. Various other instances of springs found by him at Brunn, in Moravia, at Maikcemmer, in Rhenish Bavaria, at Fleury, Seine-et-Marne, &c., are mentioned in the article above alluded to; but it seems that the Abbé RICHARD has been preceded in his art or faculty by Abbé PARAMELLE, who, we believe, is still alive.

Singers and their Grievances.

From Galignani's Messenger.

A suit of some interest to the operatic world has just been heard before the civil tribunal of the Seine. M. BELVAL, bass singer at the Grand Opera, applied to be released from accepting the part of the *Grand Inquisitor*, which M. PERRIN, the Director, had attributed to him in M. VERDI's new opera of "Don Carlos," on the ground that it was only a secondary one. The Company of the Grand Opera includes two first bass singers, the plaintiff and M. OBIN, each of whom receives the same salary, and are engaged on exactly the same conditions; the new opera of M. VERDI also contains two bass parts, *Philippe II* and the *Grand Inquisitor*. The composer, before commencing the opera, was informed by M. PERRIN of the names of the artists who would interpret his work, and consequently wrote the music of *Philippe II.* for M. OBIN, whose voice is what is called in professional language a *basse chantante*, and that of the *Inquisitor* for M. BELVAL, who is a *basse profonde*. The latter, on receiving his part and finding it to be not so long as that of his colleague, who he considered had been recently too much favored, refused to accept it, as not being in accordance with his engagement. M. PERRIN argued that the part, although short, was nevertheless that of a first bass; it contained some important situations; and to confide it to a second-rate artist would be to the detriment of the opera. A number of contrary precedents were cited on each side, and the Court, before giving judgment, charged M. AMBROISE THOMAS, of the Institute, to examine as expert the score of the opera to determine whether the part of the *Grand Inquisitor* constituted that of a first bass or not.

The Age of Stone in China.

According to a communication just received by the Academy of Sciences from M. CHEVREUL, and confirmed by M. STANISLAS JULIEN, Professor of Chinese at the Imperial Library, flint implements must have been used even in the Celestial Empire, as may be deduced from the following passage taken from Father AMIOT's *Life of Confucius*: "CONFUCIUS being in the Kingdom Tshen, and living with a sage of the name of TSHEN-TSAY, it happened that one day the King of Tshen perceived from the terrace of his garden a bird of prey which seemed to have *three* wings, and to fly in a strange manner. The King ordered the bird to be caught and brought to him, alive or dead; but the bird soon fell down inanimate on the stairs leading to the entrance of the palace. This bird had but two wings, but the feather of an arrow which stuck in its body explained why it seemed to have three. This arrow was quite different from those then in use, its head consisting of a hard stone sharpened to a point. TSHEN-TSAY being sent for by the King in order to explain this mystery could not do so, but spoke of CONFUCIUS as the man who could satisfy the King's curiosity. CONFUCIUS, after ascertaining that the bird was a sun, a sort of sparrow-hawk which abstains from destroying birds when engaged in brooding, said: "This sort of bird of prey comes from the country of Soo-hen, north of Tartary; there are none in our climate. As for the arrow with a stone head instead of an iron one, it is quite similar to that which OO-WANG made a present of to the Prince in whose favor he made a kingdom of the land of Tshen, when, after extinguishing the dynasty of Shang, he distributed fiefs to the chiefs that had aided him in his glorious expedition. That arrow was one foot and an inch in length, without counting the stone, and was given as a work of sovereignty to the first King of Tshen. Let your armory be searched, and very probably this arrow will be found; we shall then compare it with the one that has killed this bird, and we shall then conclude that Heaven favors your Majesty." The King caused a search to be made, and an arrow perfectly similar to the one before him was found.

Disproportion of the Sexes.

At the late meeting of the British Association, Rev. A. W. WORTHINGTON read some remarks "On the disproportion between the male and the female population of some manufacturing and other towns," which, in substance, stated that the proportion of females to males in the whole population was 105 to 100, but where employment differed in different towns and districts, and as men or women found ready employment, one or the other predominated in number. In the mining districts, of which Newcastle is the centre, and that in which Sheffield stood, in Stafford, in the barrack towns of Canterbury, Winchester, and Colchester men predominate, while in manufacturing districts, like Manchester and others, and notably in Norwich, there is an excess of women. In Nottingham there was an extraordinary excess of women over men, and this was also the case in seaport towns like Plymouth and Bristol, and it was still more marked in Liverpool. It is supposed that female labor in manufacturing districts will increase rather than diminish, owing to its comparative cheapness; but it is attended by serious social and domestic evils, especially juvenile mortality. The rate of illegitimacy was also high where there was an excess of women, and in Nottingham that rate reached 10 per cent. of all the births. It was suggested that the means of amendment of this state of things was to be found in the promotion of family life, and especially by leaving the wife and mother to attend to her domestic duties, and employers of labor were urged not to employ married women.

Curious Effects of Lightning.

The Manchester *Courier* says: "A singular instance of the effect of lightning occurred at Whalley Range, near this city, on Sunday afternoon. Three boys named EDWARDS, GREENHOUGH and JONES, the first two residing in Cedar-street and the last in Erskine-street, were overtaken by the severe storm which raged during the greater part of Sunday, and took refuge under a tree having large over-spreading branches. They had not been long in shelter when a vivid flash of lightning illuminated the atmosphere, and the lads were more or less stunned by the force of the shock. The electric fluid seemed to have circled round the tree in a curiously serpentine fashion, and what was still more singular was the fact of one of the boys (EDWARDS,) who had been seriously affected, presenting on his left side the perfect image of a tree, the fibres, leaves and branches of which were represented with photographic accuracy. The impression of the tree was reproduced in a less determined form on the lad's right side—that which it would seem had been less exposed to the power of the lightning; but both pictures graduated from the knee, terminating and joining at the apex of the chest. JONES appeared to have had a still more narrow escape from death, as the destructive fluid was attracted by his scarf-pin—which was twisted in an extraordinary manner—and traversed his person, scorching him severely."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 23, 1866.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

The New-York Times for the Campaign.

The New-York Weekly Times will be made up during the next six weeks with special reference to the Political Campaign which will close on the first Tuesday in November. It will contain a very large amount of Reading Matter devoted to the discussion of the Political Questions which are then to be decided.

The Times will support now, as it has done hitherto, the principles set forth in the Baltimore Union Platform of 1864—ratified by the people in the election of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, and reaffirmed by the Address and Declaration adopted at the National Union Convention which met at Philadelphia Aug. 14, 1866. It will urge a prompt restoration of the Union, by the admission to Congress of loyal members from loyal States—the extension in the Southern States to the freedmen, in common with all other classes of their inhabitants, of equal protection by law in every right of person and property—the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the maintenance of the national debt as sacred and inviolable—full justice to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic—the perpetual maintenance of the Union—the permanent exclusion of Slavery—the promotion of peace, union and harmony among all the States and all the sections of the Union, and the permanent honor safety and welfare of the Republic.

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New-York City.

New-York, Aug. 20, 1866.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A fire, which broke out in the machine-shop of David B. Lown's cooperage at Poughkeepsie on Friday night, destroyed that building, as well as another, in which Mr. Lown manufactured pails, and a large frame store-house, occupied by Messrs. Sleight & Paulding. Sleight & Paulding's loss is estimated at $20,000, and the insurance at $15,000. Mr. David Lown's loss is estimated at $20,000; insurance, $10,000. About forty workmen are thrown out of employment, nearly all of whom lost their tools.

The Hallowell Gazette says that Mrs. Hannah Littlefield, now residing in East Winslow, has attained the age of 105 years. She was born in Wells, Me., July 16, 1761. She has belonged to the Congregational Church for nearly 90 years. The Waterville Mail mentions an old lady of Athens, now in her one hundred and first year, who has this season spun and twisted a large quantity of stocking yarn. A correspondent of the Star writes that he has an old lady working for him who, at the age of 87, has spun this season thus far 400 skeins of yarn, averaging from eight to ten skeins per day.

Col. Geo. H. Walker, one of the first settlers of Milwaukee, died in that city on the 20th inst. He went from Chicago to Milwaukee afoot when Milwaukee was an Indian hunting ground, and has been connected with her advancement and prosperity ever since. He was about 65 years old, and Vice-President of the Board of Commissioners of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, and his last work was to cause one of these asylums to be located in Milwaukee.

Hon. Ira Harris is to deliver an address at the Soldiers' Reunion at Jamestown, Chatauqua County, next Wednesday. It is stated that it will be a social, patriotic reunion of old comrades in arms, and that all distinctions, regimental feeling, political topics, and everything that might jar the harmony or detract from the social pleasure and profit of the occasion will be avoided.

About 8 o'clock Thursday night, as a man named David Kelly was walking in Newburgh-avenue, Fishkill Landing, he was set upon by five ruffians, badly beaten, and robbed of everything he had, after which the scoundrels made off. They were arrested on the ferry-boat the next day, after a desperate fight, and committed to the County Jail.

The Young Men's Christian Association in Washington are making arrangements to erect a large building, worth $100,000, containing a free library, reading rooms, parlors, public hall, gymnasium, &c. Henry D. Cooke, Esq., of Jay Cooke & Co., and Senator Harlan are among the directors to act until stock is taken.

Alderman Grace, in a street fight at Memphis, on Tuesday, killed Frank Cummings, a grocery merchant. The difficulty grew out of certain articles in the editorial columns of the Argus reflecting upon the Alderman's official integrity. Grace was arrested and held in $5,000 bonds.

A man named Bradford Frost, of New-York City, fell dead at Worcester on Friday morning near the railroad depot. The cause is supposed to have been heart disease, brought on by over exertion as he was running for the train. He was about 60 years of age.

Gen. O. O. Howard has been engaged to deliver a lecture in Pittsburgh in the course of a few weeks. It will be one of the first of a course to be given under the auspices of the literary society of the young men attached to the congregation of the Plymouth Congregational Church.

A dwelling-house on Wells-street, in Chicago, which had been raised recently, and was still standing on stilts, was blown over on Friday while four workmen were underneath it. One of them, Thomas Hamilton, was almost instantly killed, and the remainder badly injured.

The Cincinnati Gazette is informed that it has rained more or less in that city every day for the last seventy-two consecutive days. In the western part of this State, in the vicinity of the lakes, it has rained almost daily for fifty days.

Mr. Boutwell, in a late speech at Marlboro', Miss., stated that John H. Surratt, the principal confederate of J. Wilkes Booth in the assassination plot, is now living in a friendly European country, and Secretary Seward knows of his whereabouts.

The report that the arrangements of the Government for the payment of bounties under the recent Act of Congress were stopped is incorrect. The payments will commence without delay.

The Buffalo Courier says measures are being taken by the Canadian merchants to find a market in Great Britain for their barley and barley malt. Letters have been exchanged between prominent parties in Dublin.

At a recent meeting of the California Hundred at San Francisco, a resolution was adopted to erect a monument inscribed with the name of every citizen of California slain in the service of the Union during the rebellion.

The public schools in New-Haven cost $69,500 for the current year, and the Board of Education ask an appropriation of $84,000 for next year.

The ravages of the caterpillar are represented as very serious in Florida.

Hon. John Sherman, United States Senator from Ohio, arrived in Leavenworth, Kansas, Sept. 18.

LOCAL NEWS.

A startling murder and suicide was committed in the Fourteenth Ward this morning, when an Italian artist named Alexander A. Urania shot his employer, Mr. Peter Funari, of No. 147 Elm-street, and then blew his own brains out. It appears that Mr. Funari employed Urania to execute a plaster bust of Mme. Ristori, and he was rather remiss in his work, which did not suit his employer, who was anxious that the bust should be got out at once, so he urged Urania to make some haste. Some angry words then ensued, when Urania suddenly drew a revolver, and a struggle ensued. During the melée one chamber was exploded, the bullet taking effect in Funari's left breast, causing a mortal wound. Urania then fled and was hotly pursued by the Police and citizens, when finding that he would be taken the desperate man turned, placed the muzzle of the pistol to his temple and fired, the wound causing almost instant death. The affair occasioned the greatest excitement in the neighborhood, both parties being well known. Mr. Funari died at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Coroner Gover will hold an inquest to-day.

Gonzales and Pellicier, the two men sentenced to be executed on the 12th of next month for the murder of Ortega in Brooklyn, have made statements admitting their own guilt, but charging a man named named Viele with being the instigator of the murder and the principal actor in that tragedy. Viele was the principal witness against them at their trial, and having been suspected of complicity, has been in prison awaiting trial. His case is to be heard next month.

The habeas corpus case of Annie Watson vs. Wm. S. Boggs, reported some weeks ago, was disposed of yesterday by Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court. After argument of counsel upon either side, the Court directed an order to be entered dismissing the writ, and all proceedings which had been taken by virtue of the same. This order fully exculpates Mr. Boggs from the charges made against him.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court in the case of Avice Meade vs. Daniel Meade.

France and Europe—The Prospects of Permanent Peace.

We notice by our French exchanges that the resignation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys is found difficult of interpretation. The situation in France is a peculiar one. Evidently the French people are dissatisfied and sorely disappointed. The Orleanists, the Bourbonists, the moderate Liberals and the Republicans, representing the different phases of opposition to the Napoleonic Dynasty, all openly and bitterly complain of the wrong policy of their Government allowing Germany gradually to become a great centralized military power, under so vigorous a rule as Prussia's has proven itself to be. The clergy and their organs—the Catholic Press—look with dismay at the sudden bound to greatness of a Protestant Power in the heart of Europe and the humiliation of Austria, the mainstay of the Church in Germany. Among Napoleon's adherents there are many who believe his present position toward Germany a grave blunder, and also take care to say so. Even his main reliance—the army—is grumbling that so good an opportunity to secure the Rhine frontier for France should be permitted to pass without an attempt to profit by it. Thus, we see that nearly the whole of the people express dissatisfaction at the course their Government has been pursuing, and there is a large portion clamorous for war, even to regain what has been lost in prestige.

But does Napoleon want war? Can he want it now? We believe not, and shall state a few of the reasons on which our belief is founded. Those who in France cry for war, though quite numerous, are not so many as to constitute the people. But they are loud and clamorous, and by their continued outcry may influence at least public opinion in this direction. Public opinion is the most formidable, most inflexible and most movable power at the same time. But if there is one statesman in Europe who, in his own personality, is equal to this colossus, it is doubtless Napoleon. He has cajoled public opinion one day and beaten it down the next, and succeeded generally in leading it. He is a masterhand in centralization, and since his accession to the throne he has carefully labored to reduce the phrase "France wills" to the simple question "if Napoleon wills." Can he, under the present condition of things, desire a war with Germany?

He has been often reported sick, but there appears as yet no imminent danger of his life, he is under the constant care of his physicians. A sick man longs for rest and quiet and peace and not for disturbance and war. Furthermore, he understood better than the warlike portion of his people that it would be against the best interests of France not only, but of his own dynasty, to go to war with Germany to acquire a few miles of German territory. What Thiers deems fraught with the greatest danger for France, the unity of Germany, could not only not be prevented by war, but it would take place at once under Prussian lead. We referred the other day in these columns to the complete change of feeling in Germany toward Prussia, and that if the King of Prussia were willing to become in reality German instead of remaining Prussian, the whole people from the Eider to the Alps would rush to his feet. We also referred to the agitation, now rapidly increasing, to have no German nationality ruled over by foreign Powers. We mentioned then that it is claimed that Alsace and Lorraine being German, ought to be reincorporated with Germany, and we see now that some influential journals claim Heligoland, being German, for Germany from England. Napoleon is therefore assured, that in case of war, he would have the whole of the German people, from the North as well as the South, united as one man against him, a consideration which, as he would be without allies, is not calculated to inspire him with any very great confidence of success. And success is the only basis upon which his throne rests. It is therefore with good reason that the Journal des Débats says to the people: "Let us reserve ourselves for a better occasion." (Réservous-nous pour une mellieux occasion.)

Again, since the last Italian war in 1859, nearly all Europe, from Russia to the Atlantic, has been engaged in internal reforms, in fostering industry and the works of peace. For industrial and laboring France Napoleon has done more in the last seven years than the Bourbons and Orleans done in forty. What a terrible shock would a war with Germany be to these interests. It would next to annihilate them and retard the material prosperity of France for many decades. The Emperor delights in victories of peace and he is just now busy with the preparations for the great industrial exhibition of the whole world at Paris in 1867, which he contemplates shall be the great peaceful triumph of his career. A war of such gigantic dimensions as that would be between France and the whole of Germany would naturally interfere with the holding of this great "World's Fair," if not prevent it entirely, an event that would be sufficient cause for the Faubourg St. Antoino to take the initiative in a change of the ruling dynasty, as it has done twice before. For all these reasons it is tolerably clear Napoleon will not go to war, and that his recent Circular to the European Powers really means peace.

Mr. Bright and Irish Grievances—Union of English and Irish Reformers.

Mr. Bright in his reply to an invitation to dine with the Liberal Party in Dublin, alludes to the necessity for a more perfect union between that party and its English prototype. What union there has been hitherto, even of an imperfect character, it would be difficult to show. The questions upon which modern Irish politicians have interested themselves have had little to do with the reform in which Mr. Bright is interested. The Irish members of Parliament have made their presence felt more by their position as holding a casting vote for or against successive ministries than by any very distinct utterances upon the suffrage of the ballot, nor even, and which is stranger still, have they made themselves very distinctly heard upon the grievances under which Ireland confessedly labors. Feeling as we do, in common with most Americans, that *those grievances are real, and must be removed*, if ever there is to be substantial peace in Ireland, we cannot but congratulate the Dublin Liberals upon their resolution to join the great party of progress, by whose aid the rights of the people will be vindicated, and by whose coöperation the condition-of-Ireland question can be satisfactorily disposed of at an earlier day than seemed probable, so long as the Irish agitators are fighting their country's cause unaided and alone.

There are many reasons why this accession of so bold and able a leader as Mr. Bright, by the Irish Liberals must be viewed with great satisfaction by all well-wishers of their long-suffering countrymen. One of these is that the agitation which may be expected upon Irish disabilities will take a more practical shape, and being led by recognized and respected party leaders in England will command a degree of consideration which it has not before enjoyed. The prejudice which exists among a large mass of Englishmen against everything Irish, and which shows itself in a great variety of ways, has been all-powerful in casting something approaching to ridicule upon the friends of Ireland, and this has of course retarded inquiry into the many evils of which those friends complain. No one ridicules, though many fear, the eloquence of John Bright.

Not only may the effect of this new alliance between the English and Irish Liberals endow the latter with that sort of "respectability" which is so dear to the British mind, but if it is rightly managed, it may remove one element which has done and is doing great harm to Irish interests—we mean the element of threatened rebellion or civil war. It is not probable that much serious discussion will take place upon the evils that afflict Ireland until threats give place to legitimate political agitation. But the influence of Mr. Bright will be used to set aside threats, and to substitute arguments and appeals to the justice of the British Government. The great need is of a strong and active party which, while it demands impartial legislation and a milder rule, repudiates all ideas of violence and disorder. Such a party may now grow into existence, and if it does there will be better days in store for the sister isle. If the true friends of Ireland at home will follow the counsels of the reformers across the Channel, they will prove their friendship and win success.

Mr. Bright is not alone among those Reformers who desire to see a more liberal administration of Irish affairs. We suppose that the most prominent of those with whom he acts on the suffrage and kindred questions will follow him in spirit to the Dublin banquet, and unite their voices with his in behalf of his entertainers. They will join him in the opinion that what Ireland needs is not the repeal of the Union, but a closer and more sincerely friendly Union, without invidious legal distinctions, and with equal social opportunities. And then the English people generally will wake up to the knowledge that the most Christian and the most statesmanlike policy toward Ireland will be not only to call her sister, but to treat her as a loved and honored member of the family.

A Spot of Trouble in the East.—Our European advices have already given some particulars of the revolt in Candia, and we since learn by the Atlantic Cable that a considerable battle has been fought between the Candiotes and a Turkish force sent against them. To most readers on this continent the news seems of little importance. And yet the insurrection is one which involves some possibly serious consequences to the Powers concerned, and is, moreover, full of interest when considered with reference to what may be termed the romantic side of rebellion, and the mental progress of the human race. The growing weakness of the Ottoman Empire, no less than the gigantic struggles which have agitated Europe, and which are not yet closed, was sure to increase that love of nationality which is a chief characteristic of the Hellenic race, even among the Greek provinces, which for two hundred years have been subjected to Turkish rule. The increase of this feeling has, as we are aware, already caused the yielding of concessions on the part of Turkey to the Roumans and Montenegrins, and in Albania and Thessaly risings against the Porte are apprehended. In this state of affairs a revolt on the Island of Candia is full of dangers to the Turkish rulers. The difficulty is not alone of conflict of races, but of religions. The Turco-Greeks are for the most part Christians, and have never ceased to hate their masters in the most thorough manner, and the Candiotes are no exception to the rule. The inhabitants of Candia have moreover been subjected for a long period to the most grinding exactions and cursed by a careless and irresponsible series of governors. They have, though hardy and intelligent, been kept in a condition of semi-barbarism, and it is to Turkish influence that their failure to improve upon the bad reputation which is ascribed to them is chiefly due. With fine agricultural advantages and with natural marine facilities of great value, their soil has been neglected and their harbors have become choked up—in fact the whole resources of the people have been devoted to raising the taxes which are imposed upon them. Whether these troubles in the dominions of the Porte are destined to bring forth new European complications remains to be seen. There may be a disposition manifested upon the part of some of the Powers to aid the struggling Greek Christians against their Moslem rulers, or there may not. It is at all events worth while to note this little cloud in the East, whose dimensions may yet enlarge so as to overshadow a large portion of the political atmosphere abroad.

The Elements of Union—The Soothsayers on National Disintegration.

A pet theory of many impracticable philosophers, both before and after the war, has been that the idea of an American Republic, embracing our whole territory, compact in the relations of every part to the whole, and not to be destroyed by any means whatever, is an Utopian idea, and impossible to be realized. The conformation of the country, the excessive freedom of speech, the manner of changing our rulers, the vast extent of the country itself, are all reasons, as these philosophers assert, why the country must be disintegrated, for they all constitute elements of decay. Who has not met these croakers? They are to be found in every assemblage, and one could afford to laugh at their prophecies if their countenances were not so very solemn and their utterances so very sad.

There are few arguments which do not carry their own refutation, which may be arrived at by a very simple process. They only need to be boldly appropriated by their opponents, and used on the opposite side to that on which they were at first ranged. The first of those named is that there is peculiar danger in our system of free speech, from its tendency to stir up popular discontent and promote popular outbreaks. But if the contrary be asserted, namely, that free speech is one of our most valuable institutions, for it is the safety-valve by which many explosive passions are dispersed into the air, what answer can be given? We believe that free speech *is* a safeguard, even if the utterances be the revolutionary sentiments of extreme politicians. Another danger lies, we are assured, in our method of popular elections, especially in the change of our Chief Magistrate every four years. But why? The change of rulers for which our Constitution provides, is an especial means by which the necessity of forcible changes is altogether avoided. How many European revolutions would have been avoided if European monarchs were subjected to reëlection at short intervals. A President who displeases the country quietly withdraws at the end of his term, and a possibly better man takes his place; at all events people can will it so that the new Executive shall be better than the old. We are too big, is the next element of our national decay. Again, why? May not the extent and variety of our soil, the diversities of our people, the wonderful and encyclopædic nature of our industries, nay, the very conflicts of sentiment which from time to time transform the American people into a vast debating society, weave and interlace the inhabitants of these States so closely that no national bond of an older pattern could be firmer or more binding? We believe that so far from disunion being the *natural* destiny of our peoople, the reverse is the case, and that until madmen shall gain permanent ascendancy in our national councils, disunion is impossible.

It is the fate of all nations to pass through trials and sufferings. We have no right to claim an immunity from such on our own behalf. But when it is remembered that those trials are always self-imposed, always brought about by the blind rashness of agitators, who, for some inscrutable purpose, seem to be selected as the instruments of evil to their fellow creatures, there may be a fair prospect that our people, who profess to set the world an example in so many ways, will be able to do so in regard to the preservation of the Union. No nation can be driven into revolution against its will. Every nation that tamely follows fanatics, or rather is driven by fanatics into mutual bloodshed and hatred, unless that bloodshed be to avert entire destruction, deserves its fate. The American people will neither deserve nor realize it. The great heart of the American people beats true and steady to the music of the Union. And so the croakers may as well take heart of grace, for the Union lives to-day and for all time.

Good News.—In the abstract a ghost is presumed to be what Mr. Mantalini called "a damp, unpleasant body," and therefore not the sort of character to whom one would offer one's arm, or tender the hospitalities of one's fireside. But in one sense the said Unpleasant may be even suggestive of cheerfulness, if not in fact redolent of delight. This "patent age of new inventions" is too patent by half. We are so tremendously practical, that before long machines for manufacturing even philosophical arguments, or for the production of the highest specimens of the poetic art will be mere drugs in the market. All the virtues will be measured by the yard, and human progress be stimulated by unheard-of galvanic agencies. We confess that the advent of this period fills us with apprehension, for unless a new mechanical invention is made to supply the place of the old-fashioned human nervous system, humanity will become, though intensely intellectual, hopelessly insane. It is with feelings of the utmost delight, therefore, that we read of a ghost manifesting himself, if not in our very midst, no further off than Jersey City—fare three cents. We feel, as we listen to the story of his gyrations and his victims' migrations, that he is as is a friend of one's youth, that happy time before "vidth and visdom" simultaneously endowed our frame, as Mr. Weller says they always do. There is supreme consolation in the thought that the stories of days gone by may be revived—nay, that we may realize once again the sensation of him who "whistling aloud to keep his courage up," heard voices in every zephyr, and a shrouded form in every shrub. Somebody sings, "I would I were a child again." He was no materialist, as so many of us are, and no whit the wiser for it either. If he likes, he can be as childish as ever he pleases by taking the Cortlandt-street ferry-boat and visiting the home of the Mysterious Sprite in Jersey City.

The Case of Charles Bergen.—Some of our German cotemporaries, principally the Staats Zeitung, pretend to doubt the correctness of our statement, that upon a formal requirement from our Government, the man Bergen taken from on board the *Baltic*, would probably be returned to the protection of the American flag. We are not to be employed, just now, to give our German friends lessons in international law, but so much we will tell them. that it is a very different matter if a man voluntarily places himself on Prussian soil, and becomes thereby subject to all the laws of Prussia. But a man who ships as a sailor in an American port, stands on the deck of an American vessel, covered by the American flag, is just as much on American soil as if he were walking Broadway in this City, subject in person only to the local police regulations of the port where he may be. That the *Baltic* was still in the harbor of Bremerhaven makes no difference in the matter, as far as international law is concerned. Let our German cotemporaries study Vattel and Puffendorf, Phillimore and Manning, and above all Wheaton, Story and Kent, and they will arrive at a better understanding of the subject than they now have.

THE NORTHWEST.

Among the Indians—Rough Jaunts in the "Big Woods"—A Black Bear Dinner, and a Fat Woman for Barnum—Why Hole-in-the-day Refused his Autograph to a Correspondent—The Annual Payments to the Chippewas.

In the Woods, Minnesota, Friday, Sept. 7, 1866.

Tennyson, in his *Palace of Art*, has spoken of

"A spot of dull stagnation without light,
Or power of movement."

Such a spot is this whence your correspondent essays once more to send a batch of random notes. There are forests "to right and forests to left," and a desolate waste everywhere. Here one may well and easily imagine that he is in some corner of creation forever and ever removed from the sound and society of man. So in the delicious air of a perfect day we muse upon home and friends, and amid the silence and grim loneliness revel among pleasant memories—a music

"That gentlier on the spirit lies
Than tir'd eyelids upon tir'd eyes."

There is indeed something majestic about those mighty wind-swept forests, where for hundreds of miles the woodman's ax has scarce ever been heard, and where the bear and Indians are almost the only occupants. Day after day—and sometimes by night—we have traveled incessantly through these grand colonnades. Such monster trees! Such entangled thickets! Such amazing signs of the terrible havoc of wind and lightning! Surely it gives a new sense of the vastness of creative power.

AMONG THE CHIPPEWAS.

Since our last letter we have been, and still are, in the land and among the homes of the Chippewas We have learn'd their history, their legends, their habits, their everyday life. We have seen them in their villages, in their strolling camps, and have met them singly on the hunt. A large part of this letter will, therefore, be taken up with notes of what one may see to-day among the red men of the forests.

Just at present the Chippewas are away from their villages, engaged in gathering wild rice, which grows by the lakes and marshes. This rice is similar to the common rice of the market, and is a principal item of food with the Indians during the Winter months. Two weeks ago they were in a fever over the harvest of huckleberries, which grow in abundance in the valley of the St. Croix. We found one of their huckleberry camps on the military road near Wyoming. But the sun is drying the berries, and wild rice is now the rage. On their return from the rice fields they will be all agog with the annual payments of Government, which are to be made to them on the 25th of this month. A few fights, a good deal of excitement and fault-finding, and then they will away for the grand tournaments of the year—the shooting of bear and deer. These they know just where to find. At times they take their canoes to the Upper St. Croix, to the Brule, or to Kettle River, and with flaming torches decoy the deer to the shores and to death. Or oftener, they take up the chase in the woods near Sunrise and Wyoming, and slaughter their prey by the hundreds. The white hunters seldom chance upon them, they are so coy and quiet in their movements. After the deer chase, during January and February, trapping is the great employment. When they go toward the North where the deer cannot live because of the intense cold. Many furs are taken from Otter Tail, Red and Leech Lakes, and the St. Louis, St. Paul and Superior traders are always on hand to purchase the fruits of their trapping. A leading trader told us a day or two ago that a set of furs, sold in New-York at retail for from $500 to $1,000, does not cost, all told, more than $200. The agents often chance upon some very elegant furs, the peculiar value of which does not seem to be comprehended by the Indians. They will often dispose of a fine fur for a worthless pipe made in the shape of a tomahawk and gleaming with gilt. Such are the main occupations of the Chippewas. For fancy work they have little or no taste, and, indeed, most of the Indian curiosities that are sold are the work of white hands. The squaws make moccasins, but their attempts at embroidery are very amusing.

The language of the Chippewas is quite simple, a few words being used to represent a great many things. In their most common dialect many French words and phrases have been interpolated. They can speak English with the greatest difficult, and do not seem to have the shadow of any ambition to be more than they are, or to learn more. They are less squalid than the Sioux, but always prefer a bark or brush tent to a boarded house. As to their countenance, they are extremely ugly. We have seen many handsome Sioux women, but not one Chippewa.

The annual payments to the Chippewas are always occasions of great interest, and this year they will be of even greater interest than ever. An unusual amount is to be paid, including quite a sum which the Indians refused before on account of misunderstandings. The payments will be made on the basis of the treaties of last Winter, about which there is some little grumbling. There may be trouble, but agents will be in readiness against any disturbance. Last year they paid out greenbacks, which was objected to most strenuously by all the Indians, they insisting that the treaties called for gold and silver. The agents do not dare to risk the matter again, so the payments will be in specie. The amount of cash received by each individual is $2 50, and articles of clothing, cloth, etc., are given to each family to the amount of about $20. The Indians are paid at a central point in each reservation. One payment will be made at Bayfield, another at Fond du Lac, (Minnesota,) and another at Crow Wing. Each chief is notified when the payment will be made; the chief reports to the leader of each tribe, and so all the Indians are easily brought at one point. The leader of the tribe gives the agent a list of the names of all his Indians, and each one steps forward to secure his portion as his name is called. No goods or money are given by proxy. Every Indian must be on hand to receive his own portion.

AN UGLY RED-SKIN.

While cruising through the woods the other day near Cross Lake, there suddenly appeared one of the most ferocious-looking Indians that we have ever seen. He was our idea of a savage to perfection. To add to his charms he sported a huge knife, which had evidently not been long from the blood of some sort of prey. We soon learned that he had had an encounter with a black bear, and had succeeded in killing him. A little later we feasted upon Sir Bruin, and can truly say that we very much like the "game flavor" of bear fresh from their watch in the trees. The Indian in question was very anxious for a little "fire-water," but it is never safe to give them whisky; in fact, it is a State Prison offence to do so in many parts of the Northwest.

AN AUTOGRAPH.

We have already written of an interview with his imperial and feathery majesty, Mr. Hole-in-the-day, chief of the Chippewas. Subsequently we caught one Mr. Day with a view to procuring his autograph on the back of his photograph. We found, unfortunately, that he could not write a word. We were urged very kindly to pay a visit to the region of his home, but concluded to defer it until we could go with more of a party.

Last Winter, it will be remembered, our Government effected new treaties with a number of Indian tribes, and among them the Chippewas. Hole-in-the-day, and a dozen or more inferior chiefs, made a journey to Washington to see the "Great Father." On their way down the Mississippi (in a covered sleigh on the ice,) the driver made a bad movement which resulted in a complete pitch over of the sleigh. At the time of the accident, they were all singing at the top of their voices, "Ho! Hi! Ya! Ya! etc., as is their wont. The heads of the Indians instantly perforated the canvass, and there was a universal expression of disgust. They said they "would not ride another mile with white man, who did not like Indian!" But they were finally persuaded to try it again, and the most solemn silence prevailed the rest of the way. In crossing the Suspension Bridge at Niagara, they were well nigh frightened to death, and rolled themselves in their blankets upon the floor. When they appeared before the President, all trembled like leaves, except Hole-in-the-day, so he did all the talking on the part of the Indians. This incensed one of the other chiefs exceedingly, and when they had all returned to Willard's he gave Hole-in-the-day a terrible pummeling, finally kicking him out of the hotel, and saying that he was as big a chief as Day, and he "would never call him chief." Day afterwards visited New-York, and was subjected to another vigorous assault at the Girard House. Indians can never fight with their fists, so they almost always suffer badly in a hand-to-hand encounter.

A BIG WOMAN FOR BARNUM.

We strayed to the log cabin of a half-breed the other day, where is a girl a little more than twenty years old, who weighs the neat figure of 350 pounds—and is increasing! She lives near Black Oak River, and seems to enjoy life in her greasy greatness. We thought of Barnum, but would not dare to estimate how many pounds she would lose if jolted ruthlessly fifteen or sixteen hundred miles.

WHERE TO GET FAWNS.

Very many persons in the East like to ornament their lawns and parks with graceful young deer; and yet very few have them, because they do not know exactly how to go to work to get them, without paying an exorbitant price. For the benefit of such we will give the benefit of our discoveries. Probably there is no portion of the country where these beautiful animals are so abundant as they are in the Valley of the St. Croix, especially about Wyoming, Sunrise and Chengnetana, Minn. Fawns are so plenty here that they are unnoticed and thought nothing of. The very handsomest are sold for from $3 to $8. If any person would like to have a fawn sent to him the coming Spring, John Mole, of Sunrise, Minn., would doubtless execute the commission satisfactorily. The Spring is the time to get them. When taken very young, they can be made as good pets as the most sagacious dog. They are more graceful and beautiful than any animal we know of. Among the other pets to be found in this region we may mention otter and mink, both of which are caught alive and easily tamed.

CHARACTERS.

Of course every traveler falls in with odd and well-known characters. We have seen our share. For instance, the readers of the Times will doubtless all remember the ubiquitous Ossian E. Dodge, once a somewhat famous singer and giver of concerts. Mr. Dodge retired from public life some six years ago, and has since resided in St. Paul. He has given up music entirely, and is quite a recluse. Now and then he engages in some speculation. For instance, he is building houses to sell, and is President of the Vermilion Falls Gold Mining Company. He settled in Minnesota on account of the health of one of his children. He is known to very few, and, in fact, his abode has hardly been known during the past six years.

The other day we met an old Indian, "Small Mouth" by name, who is 106 years of age, and who bustled up to us with a great deal of vigor and cordiality.

"A million wrinkles carved his skin,
A hundred Winters snow'd upon his breast,
From cheek, and throat, and chin."

We also met near "Sunrise" a rough-looking hunter who had strayed thither from New-York State. He shot seventy deer last Winter, and has already killed a goodly number the present season. He is a "character" in every sense of the word, and knows well every wild spot in the woods. He wanders always alone, will not be bothered with a dog, uses the Henry rifle, and thinks the hunting in Southern Minnesota the best in the country. We fell in, too, with a number of rough-looking hunters at White Bear Lake, and only yesterday saw John Cadot, the famous *voyageur*.

AT RANDOM.

In our next letter we shall have some notes to make concerning the mineral resources of the St. Louis River, Copper Creek, Vermillion Lake, and the north shore of Superior, as we have abundant opportunity of gathering information. We shall also give an unwritten chapter in the history of that beautiful though unfortunate place, Superior City.

At home we take it for granted that the political Campaign is waxing warmer and warmer. Ah well—

"Let Whig and Tory stir their blood.
There must be stormy weather;
But for some true result of good
All parties work together.

"Let there be thistles, there are grapes;
If old things, there are new:
Ten thousand broken lights and shapes,
Yet glimpses of the true."

C. H. S.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

Piscatorial Experiences—A Trip to the St. Lawrence—The Erie Road—From Buffalo to Charlotte—Queen Emma—The Late Drs. Bethune and Berrian.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Buffalo, Thursday, Sept. 6.

It is an article in my creed that no Summer tour is complete which does not include a trip over the Erie Railway. Indeed, if I wanted to get to Long Branch, I am almost inclined to believe that I should take the Erie to this City just by way of getting a good start, as one runs backward before taking a leap. If I wanted to reach the east end of Long Island I am very sure I should resort to this expedient. However slow or rapid may be the growth of the towns and villages through which the road runs, the magnificent scenery along the Susquehannah and Delaware loses none of its beauty as time passes on. There is one part of the trip especially which does not diminish in interest, however often it may be repeated, and that is the ride over the high bridge at Portage. Perhaps if this structure should ever be destroyed it would be replaced by a suspension bridge, but as it now stands it is a monument of skillful and daring engineering, which hardly has its equal in the country. The view from it is not only novel—it is grand; and when we passed over it a few evenings since the light of the young moon brought out the features of the landscape with a distinct indistinctness, almost compelling one to believe that the falls away down beneath were in the bowels of the earth, or that we were rushing through the air in a balloon. But every section of the road has its own peculiar beauties, and no tourist can feel that he has "done" the United States until he has traveled over it and seen every part of it by daylight. I have already remarked that I should not regard a Summer trip as complete which did not include a ride over the Erie, and this conviction, with sundry others which it is hardly worth while to name, induced us to take this route from New-York to the Thousand Islands, whither we were bound upon a fishing excursion. It is of this mainly that I propose to write, and to avoid stopping here for that purpose I promise to tell the readers of the Times before I close of the shortest routes by which to reach the locality named, for I take it for granted that those who are piscatorially inclined will be anxious to get at the place after they hear of our experiences.

We left Buffalo on the afternoon of the day that Dean Richmond died, taking the cars of the Central Railroad for Charlotte *viâ* Rochester. It was touching to observe the deep feeling caused by the sad announcement which had been received only a few hours previously. The citizens of Buffalo universally lamented Mr. Richmond's death with a sincerity which proved that they appreciated what he had done during his lifetime to promote the prosperity of their city, and with a spontaneity peculiarly appropriate the Central Railroad depot and the engines had been already deeply draped in mourning. By a curious coincidence the locomotive which drew our train bore the name of "Dean Richmond," and this fact gave rise to an occurrence which was amusing in spite of the sadness which few seemed willing to disturb. A talkative and officious Yankee just from the oil regions, was among the passengers, and was so free in volunteering information on all subjects that an Irishman, whose curiosity had been excited by the free display of mourning tokens, ventured to ask him who was dead. He promptly replied that the engineer who drove the locomotive attached to the train on which they were traveling, had departed this life, with which statement his Hibernian companion appeared to be fully satisfied. A run of twenty minutes from Rochester brought us to Charlotte about 6 o'clock, where we found the steamer *Bay State*, which had left Lewiston at 9 o'clock the same morning. Tourists, to whom time is any object, generally prefer the route *viâ* Charlotte from Buffalo, since it saves them nine hours, and all they lose is the scenery along the Niagara River from Lewiston, for after reaching the lake the voyage soon becomes monotonous. We were not a little surprised at seeing the Hawaiian flag floating over the steamer *Bay State*, giving certain proof that Her Majesty, Queen Emma, had "done" Niagara and was bound down the St. Lawrence *en route* to Montreal. Availing herself of the opportunity afforded for securing perfect quiet, we found that she had sensibly kept herself secluded all day in her stateroom, much to the disappointment of a few sight-seers who had been anxiously waiting all day for a glimpse of royalty. Just as twilight was settling down upon Lake Ontario, and when the steamer was well on her course again, Queen Emma came upon deck. Her appearance was the signal for the display of all sorts of *gaucherie* by a few of the more curious passengers, who seemed to labor under the impression that the woman was lost in the Queen. Her Majesty bore their inquisitive and impertinent gaze with commendable equanimity; and, after enjoying the fresh air for an hour, requested her attendant, Major Hopkins, to introduce to her one or two of the passengers, whose acquaintance he had formed during the sail down the Lake. Immediately the Major was overwhelmed with applications from the passengers to be presented to the Queen, and it was amusing enough to observe the way in which the different individuals passed through the ordeal. One gentleman, as he advanced, delivered a little oration to the Queen, informing her that, at one time, he came near disturbing the commercial relations of the Sandwich Islands, and he wound up with a self-satisfied laugh at the humor of the joke, the point of which Her Majesty unfortunately failed to see. To enable her to appreciate it fully, he repeated his little speech, and added some explanatory remarks to the effect that he had endeavored to secure the transfer of a whaling station from the Islands to California. He saw, however, that the subject was not a very agreeable one to the Queen, and he retreated in good order to give some one else a chance. Quite a succession of introductions followed, and finally Her Majesty was glad enough to retire again to the seclusion of her stateroom. Kingston is the first stopping place after crossing the Lake. The American steamers generally reach there about 3:30 or 4 o'clock in the morning; those of the Canadian line about an hour later. An hour's sail after leaving Kingston brings the tourist fairly among the Thousand Islands, and as the sun rises their beauties can be discerned. Travelers frequently express themselves as disappointed with their first view of these islands, and various causes conspire to diminish the enjoyment of the trip. First of all, tourists from the city have an inveterate dislike to viewing any scenery by sunrise, and if the morning air is chilly, as it is pretty sure to be on the St. Lawrence even in mid Summer, or foggy, as it is quite likely to be after the middle of August, the traveler is sure to vote the Thousand Islands a bore and an imposition. The only way to appreciate their beauties is to stop for a day or two at one of the villages along the St. Lawrence, and hire a boatman who will row you through them, and possibly you may persuade him to throw out a trolling line, when you may perchance strike a pickerel or even a muskallonge large enough to make the task of bringing him in exciting. And this was precisely what we did, although hardly so unpremeditatedly as this suggestion would seem to indicate; for the fame of the fishing grounds, stretching from Alexandria Bay to Clayton on the American side of the river and to Gananoque or even to Kingston on the Canadian side, has been long established. Years ago the poet celebrated their praises in verses which, although specially addressed to "Lake Ontary," are equally applicable to the St. Lawrence. As proof, let me quote from this poet, whom Izaak Walton, unfortunately, died too early to know:

"TO LAKE ONTARY."

"Green are thy waters, green as bottled glass,
Behold 'em stretched thar.
Fine muskalonges and Oswego bass
Is chiefly catched thar.

"Oncet the Red Injins there took their delights,
Fisht, fit and bled;
Now most of the inhabitants is whites,
With nary red."

"And all this," I hear some knight of the rod and reel exclaim, "is preliminary to a raid upon pickerel." Exactly. I know that there are those who declare that there is no sport in catching fish of this genus—that they are so voracious no skill is required for their capture, and that when caught they are not fit to eat. Possibly the sensation which follows the "strike" of an eight, twelve or sixteen pound pickerel, or perhaps of a thirty pound muskallonge, is not quite as sublime as that when a salmon trout is on your hook; but those who have enjoyed this latter sport will please remember that there is even still greater satisfaction than taking salmon in striking a harpoon into a whale, for practical, if not for esthetical reasons. The true philosophy is to make the best of what you can get. If you can't spend three years in a whaling voyage, go to the Saguenay after salmon, if you have the time and money, although the trip may not be so profitable as one to the Arctic seas. If you can't spend six or eight weeks on the Saguenay and have to take your fortnight's vacation so late in the Summer that reason and law forbid your following trout streams, take my word for it that you can do nothing better than to spend as long a time as you can get, if it is only six or eight days, trolling for pickerel among the Thousand Islands. There is reason in this, certainly, and what is more, there are high precedents for the adoption of such a course. Dr. Bethune rarely let a Summer pass without spending some weeks at Alexandria Bay, and he was certainly an eminent fisher of fish as well as of men. The oarsmen at Alexandria love to tell of his exploits to this day, and one can hardly spend twenty-four hours at the Bay without being reminded that the Doctor bore the larger part of the expense in the construction of a Reformed Dutch Church in the town. Whether the structure was consecrated to the memory of the pickerel and muskallonge the distinguished divine slaughtered there, I cannot say, but I suspect that the completion of the structure quieted his conscience, and that if he had lived to this day he would have felt that he had secured the right to take as many pickerel from the St. Lawrence each Summer as he could entice upon his hooks. Then Wilson Root—or Wilse, as he is called 'for short,'—one of the oldest and best among the fishermen at Alexandria, although he is still a young man, relates with pardonable pride that he rowed Dr. Berrian, Summer after Summer, until years pressed so heavily upon the venerable man that he had to be helped into and out of the boat, even requiring assistance finally to haul in the fish which he could feel tugging at his line. And more than all, in looking over the register at Crossmon's, I noted the names of sundry distinguished Wall-street financiers who had tried their luck in the St. Lawrence the present Summer—the Jeromes being well represented among others. The facts quoted prove that pickerel fishing, besides being orthodox, for I suppose no one would charge either of the lamented divines I have named with the slightest tinge of heterodoxy in any article of their creed, also has charms sufficient to entice the money kings from their thrones, and it will, therefore, be safe for any one to venture a dash at it. This much by way of introduction. In my next I shall sketch our experiences among the Thousand Islands.

Mr. Gustavus Geary's Annual Concert.—Mr. Geary, well known to all lovers of music in New-York, will give—assisted by his accomplished daughter Mina—his annual concert on Thursday evening next. Mme. de Lussan and Mr. Hoffman, the famous pianist, and other eminent artists will appear on the occasion, and we need not say to those of our readers who have enjoyed the privilege of being present at Mr. Geary's former concerts, that the entertainment will be one of the most enjoyable of the season. All the artists are deserving, as well as accomplished, and we trust Mr. Geary will be able to exchange greetings with a very large number of his friends.

NEW-JERSEY.

The State Nominations.

Summit, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 22.

The Republican Union County Convention has nominated Amos Clark, Jr., of Elizabeth, for State Senator, and Charles B. Hoff for Sheriff.

Fire at Long Branch—Burning of the Harwood House.

Long Branch, Saturday, Sept. 22.

A fire broke out in the north wing of the Harwood House at 3 o'clock this morning, and in a short time it was completely destroyed. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Weather Westward.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Sept. 22.

The rain for the present is over. This morning it is clear and cold. All the small rivers and creeks are subsiding.

The different railroad companies are very active in repairing the damage, and will be in full operation in a few days.

Death of a Merchant.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 22.

John F. Peniston, a merchant long engaged in the West India trade, died suddenly last night, of cholera, at his residence near this city

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Unionism in California—The Philadelphia Address.

From the Alta Californian.

We have examined and reëxamined the address of the Philadelphia Convention, which we placed in full before our readers yesterday morning, and *cannot find anything in it which does not read like good sound Unionism—the Unionism which we have all been preaching and illustrating, from Sumter down to the Appomattox Court-house.* We think that it must be regarded, by all those whose minds are sufficiently free from prejudice and passion, to be able to discern the truth when presented to them for consideration, as a document of very extraordinary character—extraordinary as well because of the great calmness and moderation which pervade it, as of the extent of the field of discussion which it is intended to cover.

In it the issues which have created so much excitement during the last eight months, and which the people will be called upon to decide in the Fall elections for members of Congress in the Atlantic States, are calmly and dispassionately considered. Indeed, as we remarked yesterday, it is to be viewed in the light rather of "an exhaustive essay upon the nature and character of our Government, than of a mere partisan appeal." In the vigor of its composition, the logical arrangement of its parts, and the clearness of its deductions, it will hereafter rank among the very foremost of those State papers which political crises at various times called out, and which are now regarded as the milestones in our Constitutionol progress.

It is entirely devoid of that fierce invective and violent denunciation which, unhappily in our politics, are too often substituted for candid examination and deliberate reasoning. The work which it set out to accomplish is so well and so completely done that there is nothing left for us to add in the way of elucidation or explanation. It is as brief and concise as the magnitude of the subject which it discusses would permit, and at the same time as lucid as clear logic and vigorous English could make it. We might condense it somewhat, in the hope that in a more reduced form it might attract the eye and enchain the attention of all those who turn away in dismay from three columns and a half of solid matter without the slightest spice in the way of personal abuse or violent imprecations; but we apprehend that the "game would be hardly worth the candle."

Persons who desire to post themselves on the issues of the day and obtain all the light necessary for the discharge of the high duties which devolve upon them as citizens of this Republic, will have recourse to the document itself; will analyse its arguments, and will accept or reject them from the standpoint of cool judgment and not of mere prejudice. There is only one portion of it to which we feel disposed to add a few words. No country has ever been successfully governed by feelings of passion and vengeance. If we are really fit for self-government we will have to take counsel in all we do rather from our reason than our resentments.

The condition of the country is now reversed. Yesterday, as it were, patriotism demanded the adoption of every measure of punishment—the resort to every engine of destruction—the slaughter, without mercy, of rebels wherever found in arms against the National Government—the burning of their barns and their houses, and the devastation of their country. *To-day, on the contrary, its requirements are the very reverse, and if possible, more exacting. These requirements may be summed up in the words: the command of ourselves and our passions.* We have won a great victory over the rebellion. There remains for us another greater effort—a victory over that which is merely human in ourselves, and the substitution of the higher feelings of magnanimity toward the vanquished, in so far as our future security and the obligations of the Constitution will permit.

At all events, it should be the rule among people who desire to have common sense for their guide, in the new condition in which we find ourselves, to receive with distrust, at least, appeals on any subject directed solely to the passions, which cannot be regarded as safe counsellors in the petty concerns of private life—much less in the conduct of the affairs of a great nation.

The New-Jersey Fifth Congressional District—Mr. Halsey's Acceptance.

The Newark papers of the 20th inst. contain a letter from Hon. George A. Halsey, accepting the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fifth District of New-Jersey. Mr. Halsey indorses the action of Congress and approves the Constitutional amendment. Desiring, as he states, an early restoration of all the States to the full advantages of the Union, he holds it to be the duty of loyal citizens to demand such guarantees as will secure the permanency of the Government, punish treason and reward loyalty. Respecting other questions attracting public attention, he says:

I believe that all men should be made equal before the law, and I would throw around the lowliest and humblest, whatever his race and creed, the same protecting care which guards the most favored of the land. Believing that republican institutions are those best adapted to the happiness and welfare of nations, my sympathies are with all struggling peoples aiming to secure them; but, important as are the political relations of a Representative to his more immediate constituents, these form but a small portion of his real duties and responsibilities. The faithful and honest Representative will regard himself as the agent and servant of the whole people, bringing all his energies and experience to the consideration of their material interests and necessities, by devising and supporting such measures as will increase their prosperity, especially in this district, which is so largely devoted to manufactures and trade. Where capital and labor both need the protecting care of the Government he should aim to make his influence and acts conduce to their advantage by thoroughly mastering the details of its varied and diverse interests so as to secure through the legislation of Congress practicable and beneficial results. Beyond this the financial condition of the country requires constant and careful attention. We have in our midst some of the largest financial institutions in the country, while Government securities are held by all classes of our people; each have a common interest in maintaining a healthful condition of the public credit, and a true representative will act with prudence and care, supporting only such measures as will conduce to the interests of the whole. He will seek to reduce the burdens of the people by a true economy in the public expenditures, and by a just arrangement of the revenue of the country. Feeling my own deficiencies, but conscious of a proper desire to do my whole duty, I shall if elected endeavor to fulfil the trusts confided to a representative, with fidelity and zeal. With assurance of the highest respect, I am truly yours. GEO. A. HALSEY.

John Rodgers, Esq., President National Republican Committee, and others.

The Consequence of Asking a Radical Speaker a Question.

Judge Warmouth, one of the "Southern loyalists," spoke a few evenings since in Hartford, asserting, among other things, that it was the intention of the President to secure the admission of disloyal men to Congress. Mr. E. S. Cleveland asked some questions regarding Judge Warmouth's authority for this statement, and in a published card thus narrates the consequences:

With a sincere desire to learn the evidence upon which Judge Warmouth based his emphatic assertion that it was the President's policy to secure the admission of disloyal representatives to seats in Congress, and knowing that he could in a very brief period of time give that information if he was possessed of it. I rose and denied the assertion of the Judge, and asked him for the proof of what he had said upon that special subject. No attempt was made to present the evidence that I had asked for. No such evidence existed. But in an instant a large number of the friends of Judge Warmouth were upon their feet, and in a most excited manner were rushing upon me. Oaths were uttered, and there were cries of "G—d d—n him; put him out!" "Knock him down!" "He's a d—d traitor," &c. A number caught hold of me; two or three persons struck me, and one very excited person thrashed his hat over my head, reaching over the heads of some of his companions to accomplish so gentlemanly a feat. Surprised at this extraordinary demonstration of rage and abuse, I sat down, remarking that I hoped the meeting would not be disturbed, my only object in addressing the speaker being to get the evidence upon which he based a positive assertion. But the oaths were so loud, and the angry demonstrations upon me so boisterous, that it was useless to explain, and I concluded to make no further attempt. I never before witnessed such a demonstration of passion as appeared on this occasion. It was manifested in the flushed faces, the glaring eyes, clenched fists, the oaths, epithets, and threats of those who rushed upon me in their fury. All this must have been painful to the calm and impartial spectator, for it was a manifestation of the excited state of the fanatical mind—of the passions which control at least some of our fellow-citizens, to the exclusion of reason.

Fourth Congressional District of Michigan—Nomination of John B. Hutchins.

The National Union and the Democratic Conventions in the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan were held at Grand Rapids Sept. 19. By the latter James Miller was first nominated, a communication having been received from the Laborers' Convention that their first choice was for W. H. Stewart, and second for James Miller. Subsequently it was announced that the name of Mr. Stewart had been withdrawn by the Committee of the Laborers' Convention, and also that the National Union Convention had failed to ratify the nomination of Mr. Miller, and had unanimously presented for consideration the name of John B. Hutchins, of Ionia. Mr. Miller appeared before the Convention and peremptorily declined the nomination, whereupon, on motion, John B. Hutchins, of Ionia, was unanimously nominated by acclamation. Resolutions were adopted, indorsing the resolutions and address of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, and of the State Convention at Detroit, and promising a cordial support to the nominations for State officers there made. Mr. Hutchins, the candidate for Congress, was alluded to in the Convention as one who voted for Lincoln in 1860, for McClellan in 1864, and since then had acted with the Democratic Party; that he was personally unexceptionable to the Radicals, a fine speaker, a man of fine education, for many years a school-teacher, and now a merchant.

Columbia and Dutchess District.

The Convention to nominate a candidate in opposition to Ketcham, the present incumbent, met at Poughkeepsie on Tuesday. The District was fully represented. After consultation, Casper P. Collier, Esq., of Columbia, was nominated for Congress by acclamation. The Poughkeepsie *Press* says: "Mr. Collier is fully competent to defend the great Conservative Union principles at stake in this controversy, and doubtless will be ready to meet Mr. Ketcham in discussion of them before the people. Our nominee for Congress is now in the field under highly favorable auspices. Let the appeal to all in our county who stand on the platform of the Union Convention at Philadelphia be heard and acted upon, with increasing efforts until the polls close upon the contest, and a victory that we shall ever be proud of will be ours."

Fourth Illinois District—Acceptance of Judge Thompson.

Hon. John S. Thompson has written a lengthy letter accepting the nomination as a candidate for Congress tendered to him by the joint Convention of National Unionists and Democrats of the Fourth District of Illinois. In his letter he says:

"Although heretofore acting with the Republican Party, I never sympathized with all the principles and tendencies of the Radical element which now controls that party; and I am firmly persuaded that the time has come when patriotic men of all parties should unite on a common platform to resist the unreasonable, unlawful and dangerous demands of the extreme men who now control both Houses of Congress, and to restore between the North and South relations of kindness and fraternal feeling. * * * We have many potent reasons, aside from principle, to desire a speedy restoration of relations of amity between the North and South. War has left its footprints in burned towns and cities, in a devastated country and an impoverished people. Most terribly has rebellion been scourged. Policy and sound statesmanship demand measures of repose, so that the South may speedily recover from the blight of her treason and enter upon a new and more enlightened career. Let her repair her waste places, and let us reopen our once large and profitable commerce; let her furnish us with her cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, and, in exchange, we will give her our pork, beef, corn and manufactures. Let her recuperate her energies and her wealth, and help us pay the immense national debt under which we are now staggering. With a restoration of the Union comes the restoration of commerce; commerce brings intercourse; an honorable intercourse insures permanent peace, and peace guarantees to the whole nation an unexampled future of power, wealth and grandeur."

The Boston Appointments.—A dispatch received in this city yesterday afternoon announces the appointment of Gen. D. N. Couch as Collector at this port, and of George H. Kingsbury, Esq., as Postmaster. Better appointments could not have been made, and we are sure the administration of these officials will be equally advantageous to the business interests of the city and honorable to themselves. Gen. Couch's qualities are especially adapted to the arduous duties he is called upon to assume, and the capacity and ability of Mr. Kingsbury are unquestioned. The President's excellent judgment in the selection of these new incumbents entitles him to the thanks of our business community.—*Boston Post, Sept. 21.*

Kentucky Third District.—Col. J. S. Golladay, of Logan, announces himself as a candidate for Congress in this district. Col. Golladay is an able and excellent gentleman, and would make an efficient representative, but we had hoped the democracy would, by common consent, have given the race to Judge Hise without opposition or the necessity of a convention. The democracy of the entire State have taken a warm interest in this district, and it is the universal wish that Judge Hise be sent to Washington. He would be a power in that body, and in a conflict with the Radicals his power and influence would be keenly felt.—*Louisville Courier.*

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A Convention of Delegates from the Workingmen in the Fourth Congressional District of Massachusetts, was held on Tuesday evening in Faneuil Hall, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent that district in Congress. But as no organized steps had been taken in certain wards and districts, and these consequently were unrepresented in the Convention, definite action was postponed for two weeks. One of the speakers expressed the belief that there were votes sufficient in the district to elect a man pledged to the eight-hour measure, and he wanted politicians to know that none other than eight hour men could go from either of the Boston Districts. He therefore moved that a committee be appointed to wait on such gentlemen as desired to be candidates, and that said committee be instructed to bring a written pledge from such as are in favor of the movement; and that they recommend the name of one or more men at the adjourned meeting. This motion elicited some discussion, which was participated in by Gen. Cowdin, who approved of it; Col. Lounsbery, who rather disliked it, for the reason that pledges can be got from any one who wants office, and some others who were opposed to pledges. The motion was finally amended, and a committee of six from Boston, three from Cambridge, and three from Chelsea, appointed to report names of candidates at the adjourned meeting. The announcement that Wendell Phillips had been nominated by the workingmen of the Third District, was greeted with cheers.

Candidates for the Republican nominations for Congress in some of the Massachusetts Districts are numerous. The Boston *Post* thus alludes of some of them: "Mr. Rice says he does not wish to be reelected to Congress from the Third District, but he is susceptible of persuasion. Wendell Phillips thinks he cannot consent to become a candidate. Alderman Slack, Rev. Mr. Hepworth, Mr. Kinsley, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Dutton, Major Rogers, W. W. Clapp, and other gentlemen have been mentioned as proper persons to represent the Radicals of the district in the Fortieth Congress. It may be, however, that the Conservatives will present an acceptable candidate. In the Fourth District Mr. Hooper appears inclined to hold on. Gov. Andrew says he shall not interfere. Mr. Williams, of Cambridge, is a more capable man, and a greater favorite with his party than Mr. Hooper; but whether he is willing to enter the lists for a nomination or not, has not been developed. Down in New-Bedford they talk of Wm. T. Davis as their next representative. Gov. Clifford and many others are on the list—Robert C. Pitman, Wm. J. Rotch, James Buffinton, Foster Hooper, John S. Brayton, Joseph M. Day, George Marston, Nathaniel Hinckley, Robert B. Hall, Hon. Wm. H. Wood, Rev. Dr. Cleveland. Gen. Butler leads the crowd in the Fifth District."

Col. William R. Morrison, the candidate for Congress of the National Unionists and Democrats in the Twelfth Illinois District, is a native of that State and descendant of one of the pioneer heroes who, in the marvellous campaign of George Rogers Clark, wrested the Territory of Illinois from the British crown. Col. Morrison entered the recent war in December, 1861, as Colonel of the Fortieth Illinois Infantry. In the great battle of Fort Donelson his regiment, stationed on the extreme right of the line, was engaged, almost from first to last, in the very heat of the battle, and was the first regiment that succeeded in breaking through the rebel lines, in a charge that nearly cost its brave commander his life. He was shot through the body, and for some time it was thought his wound was a mortal one. He recovered, however, and was able to continue in command of his regiment for nearly a year longer, when ill-health, aggravated by the severe wound from which his physical recovery had never been complete, compelled him to resign. Col. Morrison has previously represented the St. Clair District in Congress. In 1864 he was again a candidate, and was defeated by Jehu Baker by seventy majority.

Some stir has already commenced among the Republicans in New Hampshire on the question of candidates for Congress. It seems probable that in the Third District Hon. Jacob Benton, of Lancaster, will be nominated. Gen. Griffin, of Keene, has been mentioned, but it is said he does not desire to run. Ex-Gov. Haile, of Hinsdale is talked of, but Levi W. Barton, Esq., of Newport, will probably be Mr. Benton's strongest competitor. Mr. Benton came within a single vote of the nomination when Hon. J. W. Patterson received it, and Coos County claims the honor still stronger than then. He was one of the first of the old Whig party to enter the movement which gave the Republican party existence and power. In the Second District the struggle has narrowed down to Gen. Stevens, of Nashua, and Mr. Rollins, the present incumbent. The latter asserts that he shall not make any opposition to Gen. Steven's nomination, unless the people of the district should demand his return. In the First District, a change will supersede a soldier by a civilian, while in the Second it will be just the reverse. Rotation will most likely win the day in both. The Conventions will not be held until January next.

The Central City (Colorado) *Register* of the 7th inst. says: "Quite a tempest of the teapot variety occurred yesterday. Judge Holly, as we stated a day or two since, denies the right of the President to remove him till the expiration of four years from the time of appointment. The President did, however, remove him, and appoint Judge Gorsline in his place. Under Judge Holly, John Walker, Esq., was clerk, and Mr. Burrell deputy. Judge Gorsline appointed H. H. Atkins Clerk of the Court. Judge Holly instructed Mr. Burrill not to give possession of the office to Mr. Atkins, but in the temporary absence of the former, Mr. Atkins entered and took possession of the records. How the matter will end we are unable to predict."

At a Soldiers' and Sailors' meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 14th inst., to appoint delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention, resolutions were adopted indorsing the action of Congress and the Constitutional Amendment. One of the resolutions adopted was as follows: "That the work of the Army and Navy was complete with the total overthrow of armed rebellion, and that in the task left to our civil rulers there are no difficulties which cannot be overcome by the sound, patient and patriotic doctrine that characterized the soldiers and sailors in the war."

The Savannah *Republican* thus disposes of several reports purporting to have been telegraphed North concerning it: "They do not contain a word of truth—are wholly destitute of foundation. The editor of the *Republican* has not received any warning to suspend publication—no military guard has been placed over this establishment. None has been needed, and there is no probability that any ever will be. No attempt has been made to burn the *Republican* office."

The Labor Convention of the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan met at Grand Rapids on the 18th inst. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series indorsing those of the Baltimore Labor Convention, and against voting for candidates not pledged to protect the laboring classes. Wm. H. Stewart, heretofore a Republican, was nominated for Congress. A Committee of three was appointed to confer with the National Union and the Democratic Conventions.

Rev. O B. Boynton, D. D., Chaplain of the House of Representatives, has accepted the invitation extended to him, as a representative of the navy, to act as Chaplain to the Army and Navy Convention in Pittsburgh.

Col. Oliver H. Payne, a native of Cleveland, has been unanimously nominated for Congress by the National Unionists and Democrats of the Second Ohio District, in opposition to Judge Spalding. He is a young man, has done good service in the war, and of fine acquirements and high reputation in the district.

The National Unionists of Allegheny held a meeting on the 17th inst., for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Billings G. Childs, candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania.

A convention is to be held at Glasgow, Ky., on Saturday, 22d inst., for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for Congress, at the election which will be held on the 6th of October, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Henry Grider.

Frederick Douglass will deliver the oration to the colored people of Zanesville, Ohio, and vicinity, on Sept. 21, the occasion of the annual celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Hon. Thomas J. Turner, recently Chairman of the Illinois Republican State Executive Committee, has been nominated for Congress by the National Union Convention for the Third District of that State.

G. W. Randolph, the Secretary of War in the late Confederate States, has returned from Europe, though his health is still feeble. He is at present in the North, but will soon return to Virginia.

Col. Golladay, of Logan County, has withdrawn his name as a Congressional candidate in the Kentucky Third District. Judge Hize will probably have the field without opposition.

At an election in Sedalia, Mo., held a few days since on the question of levying taxes for the purpose of educating negro children, &c., the vote was 130 for free schools, and 64 against.

The election in North Carolina for Governor and members of the Legislature will be held on the third Thursday of October.

A new county, named Cherokee, has just been organized in the Southern portion of Kansas. The seat of justice is Pleasant View.

Thomas J. Turner has accepted the Conservative nomination for Congress in Washburn's District, (the Third,) in Illinois.

L. C. Parker has withdrawn from the race for the Radical congressional nomination in the Seventh District of Missouri.

But 1,200 votes were thrown in Louisville at the Congressional election on Saturday, and all but two were for Gen. Rousseau.

In the election at Aurora, Ill., 15th inst., for delegates to a Republican County Convention, the Eight-hour ticket received a majority of the votes.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

A WOMAN'S REVENGE.

She Steals the Child of Her Seducer—The Search for the Lost One—Found and Lost.

From the Chicago Post.

About eight months ago a lady, dressed in deep mourning, called on Mayor Talmadge, Milwaukee, and stated to him that she had recently come from the East, accompanied by her husband to Chicago, and that he had died, leaving her just sufficient money to pay for his interment. She had with her a little child about four years of age, and she was anxious to get it into some asylum until she should be able to procure a home for it. The Mayor felt quite interested in both the lady and the child, and soon succeeded in finding a family who, having no children of their own, were anxious to adopt one. He told the young widow, as she seemed to be, of his success, and introduced her to the family. She appeared to be deeply grateful. At first she pretended that she could not give up her child forever, that it would break her heart, and seemed to be perfectly agonized at parting with it. Finally she did leave it, and took her departure from the city, since which time nothing further has been heard of her.

Meanwhile a family in Chicago had been engaged in an agonized search for their child, a girl about four years of age, which had one day while playing around the door mysteriously disappeared.

A detective had been engaged in the pursuit of it, and a woman, who it was ascertained had stolen it, for months. They had been traced to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and New-Orleans, but nothing further of their wanderings could be discovered. The husband knew who had stolen his child. Before his marriage he had seduced and deserted a woman whom he had courted, and she solemnly swore when he was married that she would be revenged. She had waited patiently till the child had arrived at an age when it engrossed the whole care and love of the parents, and then she had carried it away. The blow she had struck went most effectually to the hearts of them she hated. Month after month passed, and their agony only increased. Their loss was greater even than if the child had died. They had almost made up their minds to give up the search in despair, when a detective they had employed in the search arrived at Milwaukee. There he heard by accident of the strange widow lady and her child. He called to see it, and in the delicately nurtured, happy, beautiful little Ada, the darling of the family, he discovered at once the object of his long and anxious search.

He telegraphed at once to Chicago. The joyful parents hastened to see their child, and the mother became hysterical with delight as she again clasped her in her arms. But with the child it was far otherwise. She had forgotten her real parents, and her affections were entirely centered on those she had learned to regard as such. She absolutely refused to be taken from them, and their agony at parting with her was equal to her own. The parents, however insisted upon taking her home, and accordingly carried her off. The child cried herself into convulsions on being separated from those it had grown to love so fondly. Its own parents were utter strangers, and all their endeavors failed to pacify her. One passionate outburst succeeded another, and even when brought home she would not suffer her father or mother to come near her. She refused to eat or be amused with anything, but sat moaning continuously for home. This she continued for about a week, and on Sunday last she was seized with a sudden spasm, and died. The woman who carried her off, wherever she may be, will have the satisfaction of knowing that her revenge has been indeed complete.

The Body of Wilkes Booth.

From the Cincinnati Union.

A few days before the body of Booth so mysteriously disappeared, our informant, a resident of New-York, and favorably known as a dramatic writer, was called upon, after bank hours, to cash the draft of an undertaker, a near neighbor, who stated that he had received an order from the Booth family to repair to Washington with a coffin, and there to receive the body of John Wilkes Booth, which would be surrendered to him on their order, and to convey it North for burial. The undertaker said he would return, and pass through New-York, *en route* with the body, on a Thursday evening or on Friday morning of the same week.

The morning after the undertaker left Washington, the report came by telegraph that the body had mysteriously disappeared—that it had been secretly buried—one report said in an old field, another in the Penitentiary Yard, and still another that it had been taken out to sea and sunk.

The undertaker did not return to his family until some days had elapsed. He came from the North, but declined to give any information relative to the place where John Wilkes Booth, under another name, had been buried. Should it get out, he said, the grave would be violated, and the body removed, and the family were naturally anxious that this should not be.

These facts coming to us from the source they did, are more than sufficient to convince us, not only of the death of John Wilkes Booth, but that his body, with a pledge of secrecy freely given, and fully kept, was given over to his family for burial, and that, except the relatives of Booth and the undertaker, no living being knows where the last remains of John Wilkes Booth are interred. No slab marks the last resting place of the assassin. The man who dug the grave knew not for whom it was intended, and in the burial permit was inserted a false name. In his unknown grave the assassin will lie until the grave gives up its sheeted dead and all are called to judgment.

Martha Grinder—The Evil that She Did Lives After Her.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

It is with an ill grace that evil words are spoken of the dead. When the life, however vile, has ended and the will that moved to evil has stilled its energy in the grave; after the life which was employed as an opportunity to accomplish harm has opened into the life that brings inexorable doom, it is best to keep silence or speak only of the good part of the life that is past. But the wickedness of vile lives echoes long after the vile lives are spent, and whether we speak of it or not it is forcing itself into all ears and making many lives wretched. Now and then this wretchedness calumniates in some life and we must speak of it and the cause that led to it. None of us will ever forget, or will ever cease to shudder at the monstrous deeds of Martha Grinder. No woman that ever lived in this community—perhaps no woman that ever lived in the nation—roused such universal abhorrance by the deeds of horrid cruelty she wrought, or caused such a sense of relief and renewed safety by her death. No criminal of modern times has terminated so fearful a career of crime by so just a doom. Yet now that she is dead, people show an almost universal disposition to silence the imprecations with which they visited her before her death, and strive to forget the crimes that made perdition her future, rather than to nurse the memory of them. While she lived she was a terror and a monster, who dealt in death as a pastime, and poisoned babes in order that she might judge the effect her drugs would have on adults. Now she is dead, all are disposed to let her sleep well. While she was being tried for the murder of a beautiful woman, the crowd would have torn her limb from limb if they could have laid their hands upon her. Now she has met her doom, none would dishonor her bones, even if the hidden grave in which she sleeps were revealed. In the murder of Mary Caroline Caruthers we all thought that the fiendishness of the Borgia had reached its saddest culmination. A young woman—a bride, just commencing a happy life under the most genial circumstances; beautiful to such a degree that she caused the universal admiration even of her own sex; as good as she was beautiful; a happy wife and a beloved daughter, blessing an unshadowed home—such a woman was it that Martha Grinder murdered with the cold-blooded malignity of a fiend, that a few household articles and a little money might fall to the murderess. She murdered her, too, with such needless torture, playing with her victim's misery, and laughing—one can imagine, half regretfully—when the last scene came, and the poor girl lay dead. All this was bad enough, but Martha Grinder did worse. Mary Caruthers had a husband, young, vigorous, happy and prosperous. The evil one who murdered his wife, worse than murdered him. For every dose of poison she gave his wife, she gave one to him, hoping to kill them both. The delicate woman died, the more stalwart man lived, a wretched wreck. The terrible death of his wife left his home desolate, his life darkened, his future a blank. The poison his enemy had fed to him continued its fell work, long after the murderess was mouldering in her felon's grave. It had shattered every nerve, and had wrecked every joint. Grief stricken; with his memories saddened by the blight that had withered his life; with every hope dead; with terrible physical suffering added daily and nightly to his mental anguish, and yet too strong to die—what else but one thing could happen to him? He went mad. On Thursday last James Caruthers was taken a hopeless lunatic from his home in New Castle, to Dixmont Hospital. To our minds, this crime for which Martha Grinder did not die, and which she was unconscious, for the most part, of having committed, is the most terrible of all her terrible list. If anything could make us think our charity for the dead sinner a superstition and lead us to curse the memory of the coffined wretch, this proof of how the crime reaches out active and potent after the criminal is only dust, would do it. Verily, the evil that she did lives after her.

Seduction of a Wife in Chicago—A Base Betrayal of Confidence—The Defendant a Commission Broker.

From the Chicago Times, Sept. 15.

The *Times* of yesterday morning contained an affidavit filed in the Circuit Court of Crook County, by Isaac F. Bigelow, in relation to a criminal intercourse between his wife and one James F. Andrews, and for which he claimed damages in the sum of $10,000. Since the publication of the document, the facts upon which it was based have come to light. It appears that Mr. Bigelow married his wife, Fannie Davis, about two years ago in the City of Springfield. She was the daughter of a very wealthy and respected citizen of that city. She is about 20 years of age and very prepossessing in her personal appearance. On the 1st of April last the young couple came to this city, the husband intending to go into business. They took rooms with their brother-in law, named Fuller, who kept a boarding-house. At this time there was boarding at the same place a young man named Frank Andrews, the defendant in the case now pending. He was a street commission broker. Soon after the arrival of Mr. Bigelow and his wife at the boarding house, Andrews made the acquaintance of the lady, and the acquaintance rapidly grew into an intimacy not in harmony with the position and circumstances in which the parties stood toward each other. It was observed by the boarders that his attentions were more warm and assiduous than was commendable. At last Andrews persuaded her to meet him clandestinely, and, about the 1st of July last, according to the subsequent confession of the wife, he by some means caused her to comply with his desires, and she was a ruined woman. From that moment she asserts that he commenced to exercise over her an almost despotic power by means of threats. The villian told her that unless she complied with his wishes from time to time, he should make an exposure of their intercourse, and that in such a case there was a probability that her husband would take her life. By means of such threats as these he managed to preserve for some time an almost unlimited authority over her. During this time the two managed so adroitly as to escape the slightest suspicion on the part of the husband. He had the fullest confidence in his wife's honor and loyalty. The whole truth was, however, presented to him in a moment, when on the evening of the 10th of September last—four days ago—he came home to meet, not the caresses of a loving and virtuous wife, but to find her and Andrews together under such circumstances as left him no alternative but to believe all that his broken-hearted and penitent wife afterward confessed to him. Andrews succeeded at that time in effecting his escape by jumping from a second story window and secreting himself; but the enraged husband immediately determined upon his revenge. The wretch that had so imposed upon his confidence and injured him he declared should not live. He obtained a revolver and spent the whole of two days in searching for his intended victim; but he was not to be found. In the meantime, the friends of Mr. Bigelow at last persuaded him not to carry out his bloody purpose. So the matter rested for a day, when Andrews, in a state of inebriety, it is said, boasted upon the street and in saloons of his performance, and exulted over it. This determined the husband to appeal to the courts for justice, and since the laws of the State affix but a nominal penalty for the crime of adultery or seduction, he was advised to demand large pecuniary damages. For this reason he has, as has already been stated, claimed damage in the sum of $10,000. The greater number of citizens will undoubtedly sympathize with the husband and pity the wife. Andrews had always been received in the family as an upright, honorable man, and the base character of his conduct in the betrayal of confidence is all the more glaring.

Horrible Murder in Worcester, Mass.—A Man Batters his Wife's Head with a Brick.

From the Worcester Evening Gazette.

An alarm of fire was given last night about 2:30 o'clock, and Policeman Ranger started to find the cause of it. On his way he was told that a murder had been committed, and having aroused Policeman Foster, and sent word to Dr. Hobart to attend, Ranger and Foster proceeded to Pond-street. They found the woman (wife of Thomas Fallon) insensible, but not dead. She lingered till 5 o'clock A. M., when she breathed her last. A deep wound was found in the skull, supposed by the officers to have been made by the hammer-end of a hatchet, but the guilty man says he did it with a brickbat, and then threw the brickbat into the pond. Dr. Hobart trepanned the skull, and succeeded in taking the pieces out. The head of the woman presented a terrible and ghastly spectacle. A barn near the house was found to be on fire by the neighbors before the officers arrived, and from that the alarm arose. Fallon helped to put the fire out, but fortunately some one happened to go into the house and saw Mrs. Fallon covered with blood, whereupon the cry of "murder" was raised. When Fallon heard that, he started off immediately, but was arrested on Temple-street. He confessed to having committed the deed, and said, as he was proceeding to the lock-up with the officers, "This is probably the last time that I shall walk these streets." Fallon does not appear to have been intoxicated, but the deed seems to have been done purely out of revenge. A disagreement arose between him and his wife some months ago, in regard to some property. He wanted to raise $500 on the house, but his wife would not sign any paper that would permit him to do it. In her absence, he prevailed upon his cousin to forge his wife's name, and he obtained the money. When his wife returned, she talked to him, and a fuss was made about it, and Fallon and his cousin were arraigned before the Police Court. The matter was quashed providing that Fallon would enter all the property in his wife's name. He did so, but swore revenge. Poison has been found in the house at several different times since then. Fallon has had the reputation of being a dangerous man. About one week ago, he went to the house of C. F. Abbott, on Brown-street, and obtained a pistol; but Mr. Abbott reproached himself afterward for lending it to him, and that evening he went to Fallon and took it back. Fallon afterward offered Mr. Abbott's daughter money if she would get the pistol for him. All these things seem to convince us that the affair was premeditated and not of intoxication. While his wife was asleep, with one blow he satisfied his revengeful nature, deprived himself of a loving companion, and took from his six children the watchful care of a mother, and in the person of himself he has given to the law one more victim for execution.

Coroner Rice was summoned, and impannelled a Jury. They met immediately after summons, and adjourned till 2 o'clock, in order to give the surgeon time to examine the body.

An Extensive Swindle—A Foreigner Pretends to have Inherited $30,000 in Gold—He Exhibits Forged Proofs, Borrows $10,000 from Various Persons, and Leaves the City.

From the Chicago Times, Sept. 18.

On or about the 15th of last month, a young man of agreeable and engaging manners, calling himself Alexander Rety, a native of Hungary, made his appearance in this city, and by dint of good address and numerous well-authenticated credentials, gained admission into the homes of some of our most respectable and influential German citizens. He took lodgings at the New-York House, on Randolph-street, and by claiming to be heir to a fortune amounting to something like $30,000 in gold, borrowed on the strength thereof $88 from the proprietor and $40 more from the clerk of the hotel. To prove his claims to the before-mentioned amount, he produced documents which his creditors supposed left no reason for doubt as to the correctness of his allegations. One of the papers purported to be a duly certified voucher, bearing the imperial seal of Austria, and dated at Pesth, Hungary, which set forth that through the death of Ockonom Rety, uncle to Alexander Rety, the latter was entitled to $30,000 in gold, and that the amount would be duly forwarded, and would arrive about the 15th of September. This document was also attested to in due form by the Austrian embassy at Washington, and Consul-Gen. Loosy at New-York. The money was to be drawn on the Merchant's Bank of Chicago. By means of other well-attested documents, he made his dupes believe that his brother, a wealthy merchant of Pesth, had forwarded to him an invoice of 30 boxes of genuine meerschaum pipes, 50 dozen best quality of kid gloves, 5 dozen cashmere shawls, and a large stock of woolen ware, all of which were now held at the New-York Custom-house; and on the strength of these allegations he pursuaded a young man boarding at the same hotel to enter into a partnership for the sale of these goods, and accordingly he advanced the sum of $500 to pay customs, and for the purpose of having the goods forwarded to Chicago. So sanguine was this partner of the credibility of the Hungarian's statement, that he rented a commodious storeroom, paying therefor in advance, and also procuring shelves, counter and show-cases, for the purpose of displaying the goods on arrival. Having succeeded thus, evidently far beyond his expectations, Rety concluded to branch out still more extensively. He contracted for the purchase of a hotel situated on West Randolph-street, promising to pay for the same on the 15th of this month, the purported day of the arrival of his legacy. He succeeded in receiving a week's payment in advance from his boarders, and engaging a gentlemanly bar-keeper by the year for a stipulated sum, from whom he borrowed $75. Meeting an old friend in the person of the landlord of a hotel, No. 8 West Lake-street, who had served in the army with him, he palmed off the [illegible] succeeded in borrowing $115. He also attempted to swindle Mr. Tallert, wine merchant, No. 27 La Salle-street, by the same trick, but this gentleman had some doubt about the genuineness of the document, and refused to advance the much desired amount of $300. The above mentioned cases, with the exception of some minor cases, are the only ones that have transpired thus far, but parties who have taken some pains to investigate matters allege that these transactions are but a tithe of the operations that will eventually come to light. They have reason to believe that the amount will not fall far short of $10,000. On that Thursday, Rety signified to some friends his intention of passing a few days in the country, with a farmer of his acquaintance living about 10 miles from the city. He started, and nothing has been seen of him since. It has, however, been ascertained that instead of taking a western train for the farm, he purchased a ticket for New-York, and proceeded thither on Thursday evening. It is probably needless to say that the $30,000 legacy is all a false story, and that the papers thereto attesting are forgeries. As he no doubt will resume operations in some other quarter, we give a description of the adventurer:

Alexander Rety, as he calls himself now, (although the landlord of No. 8 Lake-street, with whom he served in the army, states that he there went by the name of Alexander Rath,) is a man about 30 years of age, of a healthful, robust appearance and an elegant physique, which is always clad in the latest fashion He sports a red moustache and imperial; his head is bald, but covered by an elegant wig. His appearance is altogether very prepossessing, and, being a man of considearble education and talent, his conversational powers are said to be extraordinary, and, judging from his success in swindling, this last assertion can well be believed.

An Accused Man Calls Upon God to Strike Him Dead if He is Guilty—He Falls Instantly to the Floor, a Corpse.

From the Chicago Times, Sept. 17.

Whatever version may be given to a circumstance that occurred in this city yesterday afternoon, the most thoughtless must admit that the result is most strange and startling, and well calculated to turn the serious man to more profound meditation. A man of robust health and in the prime of life, while he calls upon God to bear witness to his innocence, is struck dead almost before the appeal has left his lips. Incredible as the circumstances may appear, they are literally true. A little over a year ago, there lived in a small village in Sweden, a man by the name of Rosencrist whose ostensible pursuit was that of a tailor, but rumor had it that his principal revenue was derived from poaching and stealing. This impression was so strongly confirmed that he suddenly left that village to evade the arm of justice. He came to this country about eight months ago, and took up his residence in Chicago, where he again worked at his trade. Having a family, he found it difficult to support them in the city, and consequently sent them on a farm about fourteen miles from Chicago. He thereupon took lodgings at a boarding-house, and for a long time no suspicions were entertained as to his character. Recently several valuable articles belonging to boarders at the house were found missing, but no clue as to the perpetrator could be detected. Yesterday afternoon another theft was discovered, and the proofs of guilt pointed directly to Rosencrist, no one else having been near the apartment since the time the articles stolen were last seen. On being accused, he stoutly denied the theft, but, finding no credence was given to the denial, he suddenly grew more passionate, and, lifting up his hand toward Heaven, exclaimed that he hoped his "tongue would rot in his mouth, his head drop from his shoulders, and God strike him dead on the spot," if he was guilty. No sooner had these words escaped his lips, when he suddenly began to reel and stagger, and, before support could be given, he fell to the floor—dead. The excitement this incident created among the bystanders can be better imagined than described. Strong men stood paralyzed, women fainted, and none were able to speak for some minutes. The occurrence was so horrible, the apparent retribution so terrible, that men doubted their senses. But the dead man lay prostrate on the floor—a ghastly proof of the reality. The rumor of this strange and startling fatality soon spread through the neighborhood, and in a few minutes the house was filled with horror-stricken people. A physician was called, who pronounced the cause of death to be disease of the heart, produced by over-excitement.

A Charleston Carpenter Who Made His Own Coffin—His Afflicted Widow's Efforts to Pay for it.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, Sept. 15.

Two or three days ago a female living in the western portion of the city called upon a lady residing in Rutledge-avenue, who has always taken an active interest in charitable objects, and appealed to her for assistance. The applicant appeared overwhelmed with grief, and stated that her husband, who had been a Confederate soldier, died the night previous from an attack of typhoid fever, and that she had not a dollar left for his burial. The kind-hearted lady listened to the appeal, and taking the name and residence of the unfortunate widow, told her to go and order a coffin, while she would endeavor to collect some funds for her relief. The lady immediately started on her errand of charity, and after spending most of the morning in walking through the hot sun, visiting and relating the tale of distress, succeeded in raising between seventy and eighty dollars. She then visited the house of mourning, and was shown into a darkened room, where the corpse of the deceased was laid out in a coffin prepared for burial. After extending her sympathies and endeavoring to console the distressed widow, she took her departure, but had not gone far when she missed her handkerchief, and remembered leaving it in the room just left. She immediately returned and entered without notice. Her astonishment may be better imagined than described on seeing the deceased sitting erect in his coffin, wrapped in his shroud, counting the money contributed for his burial. The sequel need not be told. It was afterward ascertained that the pretended deceased was a carpenter, and had made his own coffin.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Andrew Johnson Meeting in Westchester County—An Enthusiastic Gathering at Rye—Resolutions Indorsing the Action of the Government—Speeches of Hon. Ambrose L. Pinney, James H. Hoyt, Esq., and others.

The citizens of the town of Rye and vicinity in favor of self-government, the maintenance of the Constitution, and an immediate restoration of the States, who desire peace restored to a distracted country, and who approve the patriotic course of Andrew Johnson, held a mass meeting in the village of Porte ester on Friday evening, which was well attended by the most respectable and influential men of the place, as well as by delegations from the various towns in the vicinity.

A large stand was erected in the public square, which was handsomely decorated with flags, lanterns, &c. Although the weather was unfavorable—the rain compelling an adjournment into the Town Hall—the utmost enthusiasm was manifested by the large crowd present, who repeatedly cheered for Johnson, Hoffman, the Union, &c.

The meeting was opened by the appointment of James E. Beers, Esq., as Chairman, who made a very appropriate introductory speech, after which the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the Conservative electors of the town of Rye, in mass assembled, believing that the immediate restoration to their places in the Union of the States lately in rebellion is but the fulfillment of the pledge given by Congress in July, 1861; and that now, (the war being ended,) any obstacle thrown in the way of its early consummation would be detrimental to the interest of the whole country, do resolve:

1. That in the action of those members of Congress who, by their fanatical regard for the black in preference to the interest of the white citizens of the country, we can see nothing but discord and confusion, tending to anarchy and a war of races.

2. That in the patriotic policy of President Johnson we recognize a safe plan to rid us of our present national difficulties.

3. That the reckless action of our present State Legislature should receive the condemnation of every Conservative citizen of the State.

4. That we affirm and fully indorse the Declaration of Principles adopted by the National Union Convention, which assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th August, 1866.

5. That we approve of the nominations made by the State Convention which assembled at Albany on the 11th September inst; that in the nominee, John T. Hoffman, for Governor, we recognize a gentleman who is a native of the County of Weschester, one who has filled the office of Recorder of the City of New-York with distinguished ability during the greater portion of two terms, and one who as the chosen standard-bearer of the Democracy of the City of New-York has filled the office of Mayor of that City, and in the discharge of the duties of that office has evidenced his rare executive talent, and won the regard of every true friend of the Government in that metropolis; and that his unanimous nomination by the National Union Party of the State of New-York as their candidate for Governor not only meets with our cordial response, but that we mean to give him a united and warm support, believing him to be in every sense qualified by his ability, integrity and patriotism for that high office, and therefore deserving of the suffrages of the people of the County of Westchester.

6. That we entertain a profound conviction that the Union can only be preserved and perpetuated by a strict adherence to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and that any attempt to impair that sacred instrument is to be regarded as traitorous and unworthy of the American people.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. Ambrose L. Pinney, of New-York, to the audience, who was received with cheers. Mr. Pinney made a most eloquent and patriotic speech, in which he reviewed the actions of the radical fanatics who at present hold the law-making power of the Government in their hands, and drew a vivid picture of the ruin and desolation which would result if they were allowed to carry out their treasonable purposes. He said the time had come when the radical men of either party who cannot sacrifice old associations on the altar of their country must take back seats, and he for one, although identified with the Democracy and laboring in its ranks for twenty-five years, was ready to cast aside everything that would interfere with a harmonious action of the conservative people in their efforts toward a complete restoration of the Union. He called on the people to rally in their strength, and see to it that Andrew Johnson is sustained in his wise and patriotic policy, by sending men to Congress of known integrity and fidelity to conservative principles, such as were enunciated at the Philadelphia Convention on the 14th of August. He paid a glowing tribute to the Union candidate for Governor, John T. Hoffman, whose character for uprightness and integrity even his calumnious enemies were forced to admire, and said his election as our next Governor was almost a certainty. On taking his seat, Mr. Pinney was greeted with three cheers and a tiger.

Mr. Jas. H. Hoyt, of Connecticut, a Conservative Republican, was the next speaker, who kept the large audience enchained for half an hour with a most stirring address. He claimed, also, to have thrown aside party for his country, and was determined to give his best energies to the success of the great movement now on foot to secure a united country once more under the old flag.

Mr. Hoyt was followed by the Hon. Abram B. Tappan, of West Farms, Mr. Furlong, of Rye, and Hon. George Woodward, of Fort Chester, all of whom made very happy speeches, the latter particularly causing much merriment by his good hits and anecdotes, which he got off in excellent style.

After the meeting was over the speakers and guests were entertained with refreshments in the hotel, and it was quite a late hour ere a final adjournment took place.

A band of music enlivened the proceedings with patriotic airs. Altogether the affair was a complete success, and the District can be relied on for a handsome majority for the Hoffman ticket in November.

Meeting of the German Republican Veteran Association.

A meeting of the German Republican Veteran Association was held last evening at 8 o'clock in the Bowery Assembly Rooms. This association is composed of certain members of various German regiments and other military organizations that was sent from this City to the seat of war, and the object of the Association is the support of the peculiar policy in relation to the Southern States, advocated by Thaddeus Stevens, Carl Schurz, Parson Brownlow & Co. The call for the meeting was signed by Brevet Brig.-Gen. Krtzanowski, Brig.-Gen. Cluseret and other officers of the various German volunteer regiments, &c. One of the main objects of the meeting was to appoint delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention of soldiers who support the Congressional policy, and who will meet on Tuesday, the 25th inst.

The room was only half full at 8:30 o'clock, at which time the meeting was called to order by the President, Gen. Krtzanowski. Capt. Geo. Renneberg of the Sixty-eighth N. Y. V., acted as Secretary.

Gen. Kryzanowski, on taking the chair, made some brief remarks, reminding those present of the part they had taken in the war, and urging them to do the best in their power to advance the Congressional policy, as being the best one to secure the fruits of their many victories.

The President then introduced Col. A. J. H. Dujanne, who made a very eloquent and poetic address, making many allusions to the German Fatherland. He thought that the peace made fifteen months ago existed no longer, on account of the President's policy, and that there could be no lasting peace unless the Congressional policy prevailed. A relapse will take place, if we do not take means to prevent it, that will be worse than the original disease.

The speaker then strongly denounced President Johnson and eulogized the Radical Party, claiming that they were the party of liberty all the world over. He thought that the idea of freedom and equality was greater than the idea of the Union. The slaves of the South are now really Black Republicans like ourselves. The speaker concluded with a Radical peroration in a Red Republican strain, which elicited unbounded applause from the meagre audience present, most of whom had more the appearance of civilians than that of soldiers.

Dr. Schultz then spoke. He called upon his hearers by the love they had for liberty in their Fatherland to support and advance the policy of Congress, which he claimed was dictated by a spirit and supported by men that were *en rapport* with the advanced Republican ideas that were destined eventually to republicanize the world. The speaker denounced the tactics of Gen. McClellan, pursued by him in his efforts to suppress the rebellion, and ridiculed him, comparing his efforts with those of others, to the disparagement of McClellan. The speaker highly eulogized Horace Greeley, and severely denounced all opposed to the Congressional policy, calling them Copperheads, &c. The speaker concluded by denouncing everybody and everything in general that was opposed to the Radical Party.

Resolutions were then read eulogizing President Lincoln, denouncing President Johnson, calling him degraded, &c., protesting against the liberation of Jefferson Davis, and breathing a violent, vindictive tone throughout.

Letters were read from Carl Schurz, Gen. Siegel and Dr. Fousch. The letters were written in the most rabid Radical tone, and were received with immense applause. An invitation sent to Hon. Horace Greeley had elicited no response.

The following persons were selected as delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention: Brevet Brig.-Gen. Kryzanowski, Brig.-Gen. Cluseret, Col. Edward Kapff, Major Scheu, Major Chelius, G. W. Tack, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Spangenberg, Lieut. Haning, Capt. George Henneberg.

Considering the objects for which the meeting was called, and the grand flourish made in relation to it, it was a miserable failure. It was simply a very small but enthusiastic assemblage of men with the most radical Red Republican ideas.

OUR EVENING SCHOOLS.

Commencement of the Winter Course—Evening High School.

There is probably no city in the world that offers facilities for a gratuitous education equal to those held out in New-York. Under our present very thorough system, a child enters a public school to learn his A, B, Cs, and may, if he choose, continue from grade to grade, until he graduates at the College, and receives a diploma setting forth that he has pursued a complete collegiate course of studies. And all this without costing him a single cent either for tuition or books. No abler corps of instructors can be found in any private institution than is supplied at these public schools, and in no other schools are superior advantages to be derived. All pupils are received upon equal terms, and the son of the millionaire has no privileges which are not shared by the son of the mechanic; they sit together, study together and play together, and the books and apparatus of the one are supplied by the same authority that furnishes the other. The schools for colored children are conducted upon the same principles and are governed by the same rules as the others, and he who seeks knowledge, of whatever race or color he may be, will find every facility afforded at our public schools.

But there is a large class of young people in New-York who are unable to attend the day schools. Their present needs require that the daytime should be given up to labor, and the only hours they have for improving the mind are after the counting-room has closed its doors and the busy hum of the workshop has ceased. For these educational facilities have been provided by our Board of Education. A few years ago a system of evening schools was inaugurated, which has been found to work most successfully. During the Winter of 1865-66 nearly 25,000 pupils, of whom about 10,000 were females, attended these schools, either as regular scholars or intermittently as their duties permitted. First-class teachers were provided, and forty-eight different schools were in session nightly. Four of these were devoted to colored persons. No pupils are admitted to these evening schools except those who are unable to attend the day schools, and males under the age of 14, and females under 12 years of age are not admissible. In these schools only the common English branches are taught, it being the intention of these schools to teach the greatest number the rudiments rather than to complete the education of a few. A fair knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic can thus be obtained by our hard-working mechanics during the evening hours when their work does not require their attention. That this system has been of great benefit to our laboring classes is evidenced by the constantly-increasing attendance at the schools during the months in which they are opened.

This Winter, while the number of schools will be somewhat reduced, the accommodations will be increased and the facilities for teachers extended. The evening schools will be opened to-morrow (Monday) evening, a competent corps of teachers having been employed, and the whole system reorganized under the direction of a Committee of the Board of Education. The following grammar schools will be open for evening instruction from and after Monday evening:

	FOR MALES.	FOR FEMALES.
First District.	No. 1, in 4th Ward.	No. 24, in 6th Ward.
	No. 44, in 5th Ward.	No. 38, in 8th Ward.
Second District.	No. 31, in 7th Ward.	No. 34, in 13th Ward.
	No. 42, in 10th Ward.	No. 21, in 14th Ward.
Third District.	No. 16, in 9th Ward.	No. 11, in 16th Ward.
Fourth District.	No. 36, in 11th Ward.	No. 15, in 11th Ward.
	No. 13, in 17th Ward.	No. 19, in 17th Ward.
Sixth District.	No. 32, in 20th Ward.	No. 14, in 21st Ward.
		No. 33, in 20th Ward.
Seventh District.	No. 37, in 12th Ward.	No. 53, in 19th Ward.
	No. 39, in 12th Ward.	No. 28, in 22d Ward.
	No. 17, in 22d Ward.	
	No. 18, in 19th Ward.	

Primary School No. 28, in the Eighteenth Ward, will also be open evenings.

At its last session the Board of Education approved a plan for the opening of an evening high school for the benefit of those scholars who are too advanced to attend the other evening schools. At this high school the higher English branches will be taught; but the course is intended to be of immediate practical benefit to each pupil. Practical book-keeping, drawing, engineering, &c., will receive especial attention, so that the scholar may go from the school-room to the office or workshop and find that what he has studied will apply to his work in hand. For persons whose education was neglected in their youthful days nothing can be of more service to them than constant attendance on these evening schools.

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Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

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Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Bogert—Randall.—On Thursday, Sept. 20, by Rev. S. H. Weston, Rector of St. John's Church, John Warren Bogert to Kate E. Randall, all of this City.

Tobey—Latty.—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Charles E. Harris, Heman A. Tobey to Jennie, second daughter of Richard Latty, Esq.

DIED.

Cutter.—On Thursday, Sept. 20, after a short sickness, from dysentery, at Cardington, Ohio, Stephen, eldest son of James S. and Mary J. Cutter, in the 6th year of his age.

Everett.—At Englewood, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 20, Silas K. Everett, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held on Monday, Sept. 24, at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., New-York, at 11½ A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Klotz.—On Saturday, Sept. 22, of scarlet fever, George, only child of Walter T. and Elizabeth N. Klotz, aged 1 year and 6 months.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

Lyon.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 20, Amasa H., infant son of Amasa and Augusta Lyon.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 337 Clinton-st., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

Van Velsor.—On Friday, Sept. 21, at Flushing, L. I., Jane B. Van Velsor, aged 39 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, Benj. Van Velsor, on Monday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

The members of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society are hereby notified that the funeral of Mrs. J. Levy will take place this (Sunday) morning, from her late residence, No. 359 West 36th-st., at 9½ o'clock. By order.
B. BILDERSEE, Secretary.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 87.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, Sept. 21, 1866.
The body of an unknown man was found at Bedloe's Island, aged about thirty-eight years, stout built, dark hair, no whiskers, five feet eight inches high, dressed as follows: No hat, dark frock coat, no vest, gray mixed pants turned up half way to the knees, high top boots, checked shirts; silver watch. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.
For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.
W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 88.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, Sept. 22, 1866.
The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 40 East River, aged about twenty-eight years, slim built, black hair, moustache, five feet six inches high, dressed as follows: No hat, dark frock coat, gray vest and pants, shoes, white socks or stockings, white undershirt and white muslin shirt, turned-down collar; supposed to be a Chinaman. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.
For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.
W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A CENTENARY JUBILEE OF THE M. E. CHURCH will be held at Cooper Institute on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at 7½ o'clock P. M., under the direction of the Central and New-York, and New-York East District Committees. Eminent speakers of the laity and clergy will address the meeting. The choir will be under the direction of John Stephenson, Esq. To prevent any overcrowding of the Hall, the Committee have issued tickets of admission—a limited number of which may be obtained at No. 200 Mulberry-st., and N. Tibbals' book rooms, No. 37 Park-row.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY of the Fulton-st. Noon-day Prayer Meeting will be held in the church corner of Fulton and William sts. MONDAY, Sept. 24. Preaching in the Lecture-room in rear of the North Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D. Devotional singing meeting in the same room SUNDAY EVENING, at 6¾ o'clock. All invited to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Monthly Meeting, MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Essay by William L. Stone, Esq. Subject—*The Young Men of New-York.* Young men and the public generally invited.
L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector, will continue their services without intermission, at Home Chapel, No. 33 East 29th-st., until they remove into their church corner of Madison-av. and East 28th-st., recently purchased by the congregation. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. John S. Inskip, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and the presiding Elder, Rev. M. D'C. Crawford, at 7 o'clock P. M. Evening services will be followed by a prayer-meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Public services are held every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On SABBATH EVENING, 23d inst., Rev. Lyman Abbott will give the second of his series of discourses to Young Men on the parable of the "Prodigal Son"—*The Prodigal in a Far Country.* Sunday-school 2½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS' MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Principal Sunday school at 2 o'clock P. M. Visitors will make short addresses to the school. The proficiency and singing of these children is a matter of delight to everybody.

THE MOUNT PLEASANT REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH—5th-av., between 2d and 3d avs.—will be reopened for Divine worship on SUNDAY, Sept. 23. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOURTH ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Houston and Thompson sts., will be opened for divine service on SUNDAY, 23d inst., by Rev. Charles B. Smyth. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching by the pastor, on SUNDAY, 23d inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. DR. DEEMS, OF NORTH CAROLINA, preaches EVERY SUNDAY MORNING in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Services begin at 11 o'clock. The seats are free. Cars from the Astor House pass the door. Waverly-place, going west from Broadway, leads to the University.

ST. BARNABAS CHAPEL, (EPISCOPAL) No. 304 Mulberry-st., near Bleecker.—Divine service with sermon by Rev. S. H. Hilliard, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free to all. Persons interested in mission work are earnestly invited to come and help us.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. W. H. Boole, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening's discourse on *The Political Situation of the Country, and the Duty of the Christian Citizens in Regard to it.* Seats free.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway, Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also at the Chapel 8th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., Palace Hall, at 4 P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE WILL, PROVIDENCE permitting, be resumed in the University-place Presbyterian Church, New-York, (Rev. Alfred H. Kellogg Pastor, on SUNDAY, the 23d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Rev. Dr. Gallaudet at 3 P. M., the afternoon service being for the deaf mutes.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE SPEAKS for Spiritualists at Dodworth Hall at 10½ and 7½. Interesting subjects. Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*The Religion of Spiritualism.* Seats free. The public invited.

MACDOUGAL-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. M. Burtt, of Georgetown, Mass., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, 23d inst.; morning at 10½, afternoon at 3½. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector—Will hold Divine worship at the French Church du Saint Esprit, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in his church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening to young men, "*On Prodigality and Covetousness.*"

YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 84th-st. near 4th-av. Sermon SUNDAY morning by Rev. Wm. Dymond, and in the evening by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. The public are cordially invited to attend.

AT WASHINGTON HALL, 3D-AV., BEtween 125th and 126th sts., the Universalists of Harlem and vicinity will hold Divine Service EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sunday-School at 2 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av. This Church will be reopened for Divine Service on SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

HENRY C. WRIGHT SPEAKS AT EBbitt Hall, Broadway and 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The Children's Lyceum meet at 2½ P. M. Seats free, and all invited.

AT THE EVERETT ROOMS, CORNER 6th-av. and 34th-st., the Sixth Universalist Society, Rev. E. G. Brooks, Pastor, will hold divine service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9½. A cordial invitation to all.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. H. DePuy, Pastor, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. Mitchell, D. D. Class meeting and Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers invited to attend.

ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AT NO. 814 Broadway, a discussion on the Rationality of Spiritualism by a Doctor and a Lawyer: at 7½ P. M., the first of a course of Religio-Philosophical lectures by a New-York Editor.

LECTURE FOR THE JEWS ON THE *Jom Kippur,* in the large hall, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av., by Rev. Wm. Wardlaw, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Episcopal services at 10½ A. M. Jews and gentiles are invited.

REV. ROBINSON SCOTT, D. D., OF THE Irish Wesleyan Conference Centenary Delegation, will preach in Rose Hill M. E. Church, 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., SABBATH MORNING, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Rev. Uriah Scott, Rector, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHing SUNDAY, 23d inst., by Rev. Halsey W. Knapp, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

SPIRITUAL MEETING IN LAMARTINE HALL, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av. on SUNDAY, Sept. 23, 1866. A circle at 10½ A. M.; a conference at 3 P. M., and a lecture at 7½ P. M. by Mrs. Coles.

REV. SAMUEL I. PRIME, D. D., WILL preach in Fiftieth-street Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., SUNDAY, Sept. 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35th-st., near 6th-av.—The Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

AS A POTTER'S VESSEL.—S. S. SNOW, the messenger, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Dashing in pieces of the Nations of the Earth.*

REV. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., PASTOR elect will preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, the 23d, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

THE MORAVIAN PROTESTANT EPIScopal Congregation, Rev. A. A. Reinke, Pastor, will hold Divine Service at the Medical College, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., at 10½ A. M.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—THIRD-AV., between 77th and 78th sts. Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Pastor. Services EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

AMITY-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH worship at Rutger's Institute. Rev. Dr. Church will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ and 3½.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HENRY-ST., corner Scammel-st.—Rev. Samuel J. Corneille, Rector. SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats for all. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—ALFRED W. FRASER, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 266 Henry-st.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 22, 1866.

$10,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s,R.'62	[illegible]	200 Bos. Water P.	34
1,000 U.S. 6s,'62 C.	107¾	500 do	34
1,000 U.S. 6s,'62 C.	108	100 do ...b10	34
100,000 U.S. 6s,'81 C.	111¼	100 do	33½
25,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	109	200 Pac. M. S. Co.	220
1,000 do ...2d call	111½	200 N.Y. Central	106½
24,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	109½	200 do	106¾
3,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,'65	109½	100 do	106
2,000 do	109½	400 Erie R.	75¾
25,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	109½	1200 do	75½
8,000 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s, First Ser.	105½	10 do	76
2,000 do ...2d Ser.	105½	200 do ...2d call	75¾
500 do ...3d Ser.	105½	100 do	76
3,000 N.Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	106	100 Erie R. P.	77½
		500 do	78
5,000 Kentucky 6s	98½	100 Hud. R. R.	121¼
40,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	72½	100 Reading R.	115¼
1,000 do	72½	300 do ...s10	115¼
5,000 N.Car.St.6s	83½	200 do	115¼
1,000 do	83	200 do	115¼
151,000 N. Car. 6s...x-c.	65	200 do ...2d call	115¼
3,000 do ...2d call	65	200 do ...b30	115¼
1,000 Mo. 6s, H.& St.J. Issue	81	300 Mich. Cen. R.	113
		100 Mich. S. & N. I.	85¼
2,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	78½	600 do	85½
		100 Ill. Central R.	121¼
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	30	100 do ...2d call	121¼
4,000 Ohio & M. C. Pf	30	100 Clev. & Pitts	87
5,000 N.Y. C. 6s, '87	96	100 do ...s60	86
3,000 Chi.&N.W.Ex b.	81	200 Chic. & N. W.	35¾
2,000 Peninsula 1st M.	90	100 do	35½
30 Merchants' Bank	117	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	67½
75 Fourth National	106	20 do	68
20 Cen. N. Bank	114½	100 do	67½
100 Cum. Coal P.	48	200 Chic. & R. I.	111¼
100 do ...b30	48½	700 do	111½
100 West. U. Tel.	56½	100 do ...2d call	111½
14 do	56½	100 Chic., B. & Q.	138½
1200 do	56½	100 do ...b30	139
20 do	56½	100 do	138½
100 do ...2d call	57	100 Cleve. & Tol.	117½
200 Mar. Min. Co.	14	100 P., F. W. & C.	106
100 do ...2d call	13½	300 do	106½
800 Mariposa Pr.	38½	300 do ...2d call	106½
400 do	38½	300 Tol. W. & W.	45
100 do ...b30	38½	100 Chic. & Alton	106
250 Union Nav. Co.	106	6 do	109
200 At. Mail St. C.	118½	300 Chic. & Gr. E. R.	47½
100 do ...b10	118½	9 New-Jersey C.	128

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$30,000 Am. Gold	145½	200 Erie Railroad	75¾
10,000 O. & M. Cer. ..s10	28½	300 do ..b3	75½
100 Boston W. P. ..b30	33½	1200 do	75½
100 do	33½	300 do ..s6	75½
200 do ..s30	33¼	300 do	75½
50 do	33½	200 do ..b10	75½
200 do ..s3	33½	300 do ..b3	75½
400 Rutland Mar.	30	100 Hud. Riv. R.	121¼
100 do	30¼	200 Reading R. ..b3	115
500 Cum. Coal	48	200 M. So. & N. I. ..c	85¾
100 do ..b10	48	100 do ..b30	85½
100 do ..b3	48	100 do ..s3	85½
300 Quicksilver	52½	600 Clev. & Pitts R.	87
100 do ..b10	52½	100 do ..s3	86½
100 do ..s3	52½	100 Chic., R. I. & P.	111
200 Mar. Min Co.	14½	100 do ..c	111
100 do ..s3	14½	100 Chic. & N. W.	35½
100 Mar. Pref. ..s3	33½	100 do ..s10	35¼
100 do ..b30	33½	200 Chi. & N. W. P.	67½
100 do	33½	100 do ..s15	67½
600 do	34	200 do ..s3	67½
300 Spruce H. Coal ..s3	4½	100 P. F. W. & C.	106½
200 New-York Cen.	106½	100 do ..b5	106½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$70,000 Am. Gold	145½	400 New-York C.	106½
10,000 O. & M. Cer. ..b10	29½	100 do ..b30	106½
20,000 do ..b30	29½	100 do	106½
200 Boston W. P. ..c	34	1600 Erie R.	75½
100 do ..s30	34	200 do ..b10	75½
100 do ..b10	34½	200 do ..s3	75½
200 Rutland Mar.	30	300 do ..b3	75½
100 do ..b3	33½	800 do	75½
800 Cum. Coal	48½	200 do ..s10	75½
100 do ..b30	48½	100 Hud. R. R.	121½
100 do	48½	100 do ..s3	121½
100 Central Coal ..b3	52	200 Reading R. ..b10	115½
200 Spruce H. C.	4½	500 do	115½
100 Quick. Min. Co. ..s3	52½	200 do ..s15	115½
100 Min. Min. Co.	13½	200 M. S. & N. I. R. ..b5	85¼
100 do ..s3	13½	100 do ..s10	85¼
100 Mar. Pref.	34½	200 do ..b3	85¼
200 do	34½	200 Clev. & P. R.	87¾
100 do	34½	500 Clev. & Tol. ..b10	118¼
100 do	34½	100 do	118½
100 do ..b3	35	100 Chi. R. I. & P. ..b10	111½
100 do ..b10	35½	200 Chic. & N. W. P.	67½
100 West. U. Tel.	56½	100 P., F. W. & C.	106½

SATURDAY, Sept. 22—P. M.

The price of Gold was steady to-day at 145½@145⅝ ₩ cent. The speculation in the Gold Room not at all animated. There is a fair supply of cash gold for delivery on the Street. The *Borrusia*, from Southampton, brought in $672,187 on Friday night, which passed into the Treasury Office in exchange for Gold Notes. The Customs duties paid into the Office this week amount to $2,418,000. The Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out, to $95,400. The export of Specie, including $72,000 in Silver bars, by the day's steamers, amounts to $112,500. Exchange on London advanced to 107⅜@107⅝ ₩ cent. The rates and supply of money to the brokers close easy at previous rates. The Public Funds of the United States ⅛ ₩ cent. lower than on Friday.

The Railway speculation was firmer than on Friday. The market, after absorbing the 25,000 or 30,000 shares of Erie sold on that day, opened at 75⅜, went up to 76⅛, and returned to 75⅝ ₩ cent. Some surprise was expressed that Friday's sales, chiefly, it is said, of cash stock for the *Bull* account, should have had so little effect. The fact is rather illustrative of the general strength of the September speculation. The other New-York and Western Roads, and also Reading, and the Miscellaneous Shares were also better than the day before, and a fair amount of business done at the Morning Boards of the Stock Exchange. No later Boards are held on Saturday. The quotations in the Long Room at 3:30 P. M. were as follows:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	96¾	96¾	Northwest	35½	35¼
U. S. 5-20s	111¼	111½	N. West Pref	67½	67½
U. S. 7.30s	106	105½	Rock Island	110½	111¼
N. Y. Central	106½	106¾	Fort Wayne	106½	105¾
Erie	75½	75½	Cumb'land Coal	47½	49½
Hudson	121½	121½	Quicksilver	52½	52½
Reading	115	115½	W. U. Telegraph	56½	56½
Mich. Southern	85½	85	Mariposa Pref	33½	35
Illinois Central	121½	121½	Ohio Certificates	29	29
Pittsburgh	87½	87	American Gold	145½	145½
Tennessee 6s	72½	72½	Bills on London	107½	107½

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120½	Chatham	140
Merchants'	117	B'k of the Republic	115
Mechanics'	117	Bank of N. America	110
Union	120	Hanover	110
City	190	Irving	103
Phenix	104	Metropolitan	124
Tradesmen's	140	Market	112
Butchers & Drovers	120	Nassau	105
Merch'ts Exchange	112½	Continental	102½
State of New York	109	Commonwealth	105
Commerce	116	New-York County	145
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	110	Park	144
Ocean	105	Manuf's & Merchants	104
American Exchange	117	Central National	114½
Pacific	160	Fourth National	106

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95	Cons. 7 ₩ c. conv	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Lack. & West'n Bds	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	93	Del. L. & W. 1st M	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Del. L. & W. 2d M	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	106	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 65-76	106	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	67
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68	96
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100½	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	73
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	98	Gal. & Chi. 2d M	98
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	94	N. J. Central 2d M	102½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	102½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M.. s.f. '85	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88½
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	112½	Cleve. & P. 2d M	93
C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M	110	Cleve. & P. 3d Con	92
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M	94	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	77
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	96½	Chi. & Al. income	92
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c	98	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	106	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	89
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	84½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	77	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort	91
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	80½	McGregor West. 1st M.	80

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,766,911 47; including for Customs, $625,000; Gold Notes, $876,000. Payments, $387,568 68. Balance, $93,857,100 12.

Fallacies About Specie Payments.

From the Financial Chronicle, Sept. 22.

It is the fashion just now to talk of an early return to specie payments. And the desire which all good citizens have to get back to a sound stable currency, leads not a few of us to welcome every downward movement in the price of gold, as if it indicated that we were approaching the desired goal of resumption. If the only force which is at this moment acting on gold to depress or raise the premium in the market, were an appreciation of greenbacks, and took its origin in a reform of our paper money, these sanguine expectations would not be devoid of foundation. But it is notorious that gold is exposed in its daily fluctuations in the market to a host of other influences which have no connection whatever with our greenback currency. Hence, the perturbations in the value of gold, so far as they are due to such causes, offer no indication whatever of responsive movements in the value of our paper money. The thermometer ceases to be a register of the heat of your room whenever the rise or fall of the mercury is tampered with, or is governed by other causes than the heat of the atmosphere. So with gold. It is no accurate gauge of the depreciation of the currency, except its daily price can be freed from perturbation by the foreign exchanges, by the import and export movement of specie, by the supply of floating gold on the market, by the prospect of peace or war in Europe, by the movements of our National Treasury, and by a thousand other occult circumstances, which Wall-street seizes upon and makes the basis of calculation, measurement and speculation. Let us not be misunderstood. We do not say that the price of gold is never, or in no degree regulated by the depreciation of our paper money. What we say is, that this depreciation, this loss of purchasing power, is one force among a multitude of conflicting forces, all of which modify and regulate the market price of gold. The real price of gold, if we could get at it, might measure the depreciation, and would indicate the purchasing power of our paper money as a thermometer measures degrees of heat or cold; but the real price of gold is not the market price.

The latter is in very great emergencies, very far removed from the former. Thus, in July, 1864, the market-price of gold rose to 285, but the real price was much below that figure, as is proved by the fact that the purchasing power of the greenback-dollar in the hands of the workingman who wished to buy with it food or other necessaries was as great when gold was at 285 as some weeks earlier when gold stood at 168, or, as it was last April, when the rate was 125. We might, indeed, with as much justice argue that the great law of gravitation is suspended because the sea pours its waters up the Hudson twice a day as to deny the great law that currency redundancy produces currency depreciation because of certain tidal perturbances in market value which prevent the rate of gold from corresponding exactly with the rate of depreciation. Without arguing the question more at length, then, enough has been said to show the fallacy of the prevalent opinion that whenever, from any causes whatever, gold is going down in price, we are of necessity improving our depreciated deranged currency or drawing a step nearer to resumption of specie payments.

Another view which is abroad in reference to this subject is that, by hoarding up gold in the Treasury, we shall facilitate an early resumption. We have at present more than seventy millions of Government gold in the Treasury vaults. When we have one hundred and fifty or two hundred millions hoarded up there (if, contrary to belief, there is enough gold in the country to permit us to amass so much without inflicting great mischiefs on commerce,) what good will this prodigious store of coin do to us? Suppose, with this one hundred and fifty or two hundred millions, we offer to redeem our legal tenders at par, what would be the natural result. Of these legal tenders we have outstanding no less than five hundred and fifty-five millions. And how long would our two hundred millions remain in the Treasury? It is easy to see that every holder of greenbacks would hasten to get coin for them. The greenbacks would pour into the Treasury and the gold would flow out in a resistless stream until, at the end, there would remain more than three hundred and fifty millions of greenbacks outstanding, for which no gold could be got at the Treasury. Now, every man of business must see at once that the spasms produced by such a violent perturbation of the circulating medium would fill the whole country with panic. Bankruptcy and universal stagnation would succeed; and it would be well if, in the general ruin of our commercial and financial interests, the national debt was not at one stroke swept away. Happily, no such mischievous and suicidal scheme as this was ever adopted by any nation as a remedy for the evils of irredeemable paper money. Certainly, there is in our people too much good sense and general knowledge of history and finance to render it in the least degree likely that in Congress or among our citizens generally this view will ever stand a chance of getting itself into favor, or of exerting an influence in shaping the financial policy of the future.

The only other fallacy which we have space to cite is that it is possible to get back suddenly to a specie basis. To answer this erroneous doctrine it is only needful to look at the last statement of the national debt. Suppose it were attempted to return to a specie basis on the 1st of April next, what would be the changes in the values of the various items of our maturing debt. First, there are four hundred and sixty millions of Seven-thirty and compound interest notes, which fall due in the Summer and Autumn of 1867. These notes represent a debt incurred in currency at the rate of not more than 75 cents on the dollar. Before resumption, this four hundred and sixty millions of public debt could be paid off in currency, after resumption, it must be paid off in coin; that is, you would, by resumption, burden the people with the payment of a prodigious premium to the holders of these temporary obligations of the Treasury. The capitalists who could so far resist the effects of the panic as to hold fast their securities would gain in the aggregate over $100,000,000, and the country would be mulcted in that sum. Again, in the Summer of 1868, another five hundred millions of Seven-thirties fall due. These are payable in currency, and the same argument applies to these as to the first-named notes. It may be supposed that, as the Seven-thirty notes are fundable at par, payment would not be demanded, but the holders would convert them into Five-twenties. It is, however, very clear that this funding process would be arrested if the price of the Five-twenties should remain below par in gold, and they are now below that point. We might enlarge on another interesting aspect of this immediate resumption scheme, and show how business men and private persons all over the country would find their debts increased, so that a debt of $1,000 could not be paid except with property worth much more. Thus to get a release you would have to pay thirty or thirty-five ₩ cent. more of your property than was contemplated when the contract was made and the debt incurred. We forbear, at present, the further discussion of the question. We are content with having briefly glanced at a few of the numerous reasons which show that resumption, to be safe, must be slow, and that we must not attempt by a sudden leap to get down to the level of specie payments while retaining the standard of our present gold and silver coinage.

Business on the State Canals.

From the Albany Argus.

TIDE-WATER RECEIPTS.—The quantity of flour, wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the second week in September in the years 1865 and 1866 was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1865	18,200	249,760	918,800	53,800
1866	2,450	88,600	1,125,200	26,600
	Dec. 15,850	Dec. 142,100	Inc. 206,400	Dec. 27,200

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of September, inclusive, during the years of 1865 and 1866, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1865	483,300	5,246,500	8,648,200	224,500
1866	189,300	1,919,100	16,160,800	175,000
	Dec. 293,900	Dec. 3,327,250	Inc. 7,512,500	Inc. 49,500

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding quantity last year, shows a deficiency of 944,910 bbls. flour.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

In Prize—The Blockade of the Coast of Louisiana, Having no Direct Connection with New-Orleans by Navigation, was not Terminated by the Discontinuance of the Blockade of that Port—Hence that Coast must be Considered to have been Still in the Possession of the Enemy, and a Vessel Putting Out Therefrom will be held to have Run the Blockade—The Plea of Innocent Intent.

Paul Queyrouse, on behalf of Edward Laplonte, claimant of the cargo of the schooner Josephine, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The schooner *Josephine*, laden with a cargo of 322 bales of cotton and a lot of staves, was captured by the United States ship-of-war *Hatteras*, Emmons, Captain, off Ship Shoal Light-house, on the coast of Louisiana, on the 28th of July, 1862, and being brought into the port of Philadelphia, both schooner and cargo were libeled and condemned as prize, the former in default of a claimant.

On the 20th of January, 1863, Paul Queyrouse, on behalf of Laplonte, whom he represented to be a subject of the Emperor of the French, and a resident of the City of Bordeaux, in France, and sole and entire owner of the cargo of the *Josephine*, made claim thereto, alleging that it was the property of Laplonte from the time it was placed on board the vessel, and no other person was interested in it; that the vessel was loaded in New-Orleans, in February, 1863, with the intention to proceed to Havana, "as soon as the port of New-Orleans should be captured and opened by the forces of the United States," and Laplonte intended to ship the cargo at Havana, in another vessel, for Bordeaux; that Laplonte had written from Bordeaux to Queyrouse, at New-Orleans, instructing him to load a vessel and keep the vessel and cargo there until the port was opened, as stated; that it had been expected that an attack would be made on the city by the Government forces, and, anticipating its capture, Laplonte deemed it expedient to have a vessel loaded, ready to leave immediately upon the opening of the port; that Queyrouse obeyed the instruction, and the vessel, having been loaded, remained at the wharf of New-Orleans until the investment of the forts below the City in April, 1862; that it then becoming evident that the Federal forces would capture the city the rebel commander issued a proclamation commanding the destruction of all vessels lying at New-Orleans, with the cotton, tobacco, sugar, &c., on board, or in store for shipment, to avoid which destruction the master of the *Josephine* caused her to be towed into Bayou Chené, to a point in the interior, distant from New-Orleans, where she lay concealed for a long time; that the master meantime endeavored to communicate the true character of the vessel and cargo, and destined voyage, to the Federal authorities, that he might be brought within their protection, and licensed to proceed to Havana; but he was unable to do so, because the rebel Governor had prohibited it by his proclamation; that about the 25th of July, 1862, it having been reported that the rebel commander of the district where she lay concealed designed to destroy the vessel, the master managed to escape to the Gulf by secret passages, with his vessel; that he then sailed toward the mouth of the Mississippi, expecting to fall in with some of the United States blockading squadron, and obtain the license to proceed on the intended voyage, but on the 28th of July, while hauling round Ship Shoal, in full view of the light-house, his ship was taken.

John Cummings, master of the *Josephine*, on his examination stated that he was a citizen of New-Orleans, and resided there; that he was the agent of the owners of the captured vessel and her cargo, authorized to make whatever disposition of the property he saw fit; that the owners of the vessel were a Mr. Dennis, a native of France, resident in New-Orleans, and a Mr. Sixé, also a French subject who resided and was engaged in business in New-Orleans; the *Josephine* was built in the United States, and her cargo was as above given, and was put on board in February of that year; that Mr. Dennis, one of the owners of the vessel, told him he (Dennis) was one of the owners of the cargo, and he (the master) presumed that Mr. Sixé was the other owner; that he signed three bills of lading, and the cargo was deliverable to Mr. Cabuzac, at Havana, to whom he was to go for orders, if he arrived there; that there was no contract, agreement, license, protection, passport or sea-brief, from any Government or officer thereof on board, but that he had a mail containing letters on board at the time of sailing, which he was instructed by Mr. Sixé to destroy in case of capture, and which he threw overboard in pursuance of his instructions, and gave up no papers to the captors, having none; that he sailed from New-Orleans four days after the capture of that city by the United States forces, and took his vessel to Bayou Chené; that he got to sea on the 27th of July, and was bound to some port in Cuba, or wherever he could get his vessel; and that when captured off Ship Shoal Light-house he was bearing east-northeast, about ten miles from the light-house, sailing under the English flag, without having cleared at any custom-house. Pierce, the mate, a resident of Louisiana, corroborated this statement of the master, so far as his knowledge extended, stating that they sailed from "Bayou Boles," Louisiana, and were bound for Havana; that they sailed under the English flag, and that a little before the capture the captain threw overboard a bundle of papers. He also presumed the cause of their capture was the supposition that they had run the blockade. The ship's papers found on board consisted only of some receipts for cotton, dated on board, from the 15th to the 19th of February, but without signature. This was all the material evidence in the case, and after hearing, the cargo was condemned, and appeal taken from the decree of condemnation to this Court, appellants contending that there were only two grounds upon which the cargo could be liable to seizure and condemnation, viz.: as being enemy property, and for breach of the blockade. It was not enemy property, but the property of Edward Laplante, a French subject, who resided in his native country, and never had even a temporary residence within the limits of the Confederacy. He was sole owner of the entire cargo. This fact was established by Queyrouze's affidavit, and the presumptions of the master of the vessel on this point cannot stand against this positive testimony. Mr. Laplante having had no residence in territory occupied by and under the temporary rule of the rebel authorities, no hostile character could be impressed upon the cargo on the ground of its owner's residence in the enemy's country. Nor could such a hostile character be fastened upon it on account of the residence of Mr. Queyrouze, Laplante's agent, in New-Orleans, while the city was in the possession of the rebels. For the well established rule is that a neutral merchant may trade, in the ordinary manner, with the country of a belligerent, by means of a stationed agent there, and yet not contract the character of a domiciled person.

It is a self-evident proposition that, in order to justify a seizure and condemnation of property as prize of war for breach of a blockade, the blockade must in point of fact be existing at the time of the seizure. And where the blockade has ceased before the capture is made, the penalty for a breach of blockade is held to be remitted. The City of New-Orleans and its environs were in the possession of the United States forces on the 1st of May, 1862. On the 12th the President issued his proclamation, in which, after referring to the institution of the blockade of the Southern ports, and stating that the blockade of certain of those ports might then be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce, he declared that "the blockade of the said ports of Beaufort Port Royal and New-Orleans shall so far cease and determine, from and after the 1st day of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may, from that time, be carried on," &c. The *Josephine* was not captured until the 28th of July, nearly two months after the raising of the blockade. The *delictum* was completely done away when the blockade ceased, and as this is the rule even where the blockade existed at the time the vessel sailed from the port, but ceased or was raised before the capture was made, it is not easy to see how the vessel and cargo in question can be held liable to the penalty for breach of blockade. But if there was a breach of the blockade, it was not an intended breach on the part of the owner of the cargo. All the cases admit that the neutral must be chargeable with the knowledge, either actual or constructive, of the existence of the blockade, and with an intent, and with some attempt to break it, before he is to suffer the penalty of a violation of it. An *intention* to violate the blockade must exist to warrant a condemnation. Though the cargo is always *prima facie*, in the guilt of the owner or master of the ship, its owner will, nevertheless, be permitted to give proof of the innocence of his intention. And, if this proof be satisfactory, the cargo will be adjudged to be free from the guilt in which the ship is involved, and be restored to its owner. In the present case the owner of the cargo has clearly established the innocence of his intention. Queyrouze's instructions fully demonstrate that Laplante never designed any attempt to break the blockade. On the contrary, he directed that the vessel and cargo be kept in New-Orleans until the opening of that port by the United States. These instructions were followed, and the vessel was detained in port by the agent until the enemy deprived him of further control.

By the Court—Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE delivering the opinion:

It was held at the last term, by this Court, that the blockade of the coast of Louisiana having no direct connection with New-Orleans by navigation, was not terminated by the discontinuance of the blockade of that port. In the cause now before us it is not very clearly shown by the evidence from what part of the coast the *Josephine* was coming when she was captured by the blockading steamer; but she must have been coming from some point west of Ship Shoal Light, which is laid down on the Coast Survey charts as more than a hundred miles west of the mouths of the Mississippi. In this part it seems the coast may be reached from New-Orleans, in some seasons at least, through the creeks and bayous which form a sort of network of water communication in lower Louisiana, and allow more or less egress or ingress by small craft to and from the Gulf. There does not appear to be any regular or usual communication with New Orleans from the Gulf by these ways. The *Josephine* succeeded in getting through, but the whole country through which she passed, and the coast where she came out, was in possession of the enemy, and she was captured by a blockader soon after she entered the Gulf.

It is impossible, under these circumstances, to hold that the blockade of that part of the coast was discontinued. That it was not discontinued in fact is clearly shown by the evidence; and there was nothing in the occupation of the city, or in the proclamation revoking the blockade of the port of New-Orleans, which could work the legal termination of the blockade of the coast which remained under hostile control.

We think that the blockade was in full force, and that the *Josephine* and her cargo were properly captured for violation of it. The appellant has filed an affidavit that the master of the *Josephine* was seeking the blockading fleet with the purpose of procuring a license to proceed on his voyage; but the statement of the master not only does not support the affidavit, but goes far to discredit it. Nor, indeed, could the alleged intent, if proved, avail the appellant; for it would not excuse the violation of the blockade.

This view makes it unnecessary to consider the question made in the cause, respecting the ownership of the vessel and cargo, or the motion for further proof.

The decree of the District Court must be affirmed.

Business in the Surrogate's Court.

SURROGATE'S COURT—SEPT 22.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS PROVED—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED—LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP ISSUED.

During the past week the Surrogate has admitted to probate the wills of the following named persons: Tobias Brown, Samuel H. Barnes, Edmund N. Doane, Edmund S. Woodhull, Warren Newcomb, William H. Stewart, Anne Margaret Van Horne, Augustus Whitlock, John Henry Lampe, William Edwards, Isaac O. Barker, Major Thompson.

Letters of administration have been granted on the following estates: Hannah S. Wilson, Isaac Falk, Philip Germany, Thomas Ormiston, Mary Williams, Edward Roe, David Hastings, Mary Scharf, Joseph Labatut, Isabella Burchill, Jane Carrick, Mary Gallagher, Frederick Haass, Amand Meuth, Madison L. Skinner, Charlotte Farrenberger, Ed T. Church, John F. Eicher, —— Muller, Barbara Petri, Henry Cohis, John Brady, Thomas Jones, Ferdinand Kallenbach, Louis Muller, John McAuliffe, Lesser Samuels, Charles B. Staples, James Casey, James McCune, Caspar Dity, Patrick Kiernan, William L. Reese, Arabella Parker, John Parker, Bridget Tyne, Francis A. Hinton, Ann Campbell.

Letters of guardianship were granted on the estates of the following minors: To John J. Cornell, guardian of John Diegan; Anton L. Know, guardian of August Henry and Mary Finck; Leonide Silva, guardian of Regina M. Silva; Charles Kelly, guardian of Edward Murphy; Jeremiah Quinlan, guardian of Ellen and John Sullivan; George Franck, guardian of George Schuster; William Love, guardian of Catharine Gallagher; Mary J. Reese, guardian of Mary E. and Samuel D. Reese.

The following estates have been settled: Francis Burritt, John O'Brien, Job Hughes, George Jeckel, Eleanor Keely, William J. Clement, John C. Calhoun.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 22.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of the guardianship of R. L. Colt et al.; order granted. The People ex rel. Lawrence Rock *vs.* The Mayor of New-York; mandamus denied. In the matter of the application of Malvina Secor, &c.; motion granted.

By Judge Barnard.

In the matter of the petition of Wm. West to vacate assessment; order granted to take proof. Avice Meade *vs.* Daniel Meade; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 22.

By Justice Barbour.

MOTIONS AND ORDERS GRANTED.

John Collahan *vs.* Edward C. Moore; A. M. Lawrence *vs.* Gideon Allen; Sidney D. Stocking *vs.* Francis W. Cooper; Jacob P. Tuttle *vs.* Joseph Mott; Wm. Newell *vs.* Ezra Wheeler et al.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioners Bergen, Acton and Manierre.

The trials of policemen on Wednesdays are well calculated to show the interior workings of that Department. The peccadilloes and derelictions of officers are here shown up to the fullest extent, and whoever has cause of complaint against a policeman has but to present his grievances to the Commissioners and the offending individual is brought to trial forthwith. These trials are conducted with perfect fairness, witnesses without limit being examined on either side, and all parties can appear by counsel if they so elect. From fifty to a hundred complaints are heard every Wednesday, but most of them being for simple violations of the rules of the Department, present few points of public interest. Citizens' cases are heard in the afternoon, and as they belong legitimately to the public, it becomes necessary to chronicle them. Of the others there is only occasionally one worth reporting. Sometimes officers are found who are

TOO FOND OF SODA WATER,

and by indulging in too copious draughts of that effervescing beverage became incapacitated for duty. Patrolman HOLLIDAY, for instance, went into a store on Sunday under suspicious circumstances. A roundsman saw him come out and hand a soda-water bottle to a friend. The roundsman entered into conversation with that friend, and presently that friend produced the soda-water bottle, and asked the roundsman to take a drink. The roundsman didn't drink, but he smelt, and as he smelt he thought he not only discovered the pungent perfumes of old Bourbon, but also a large mice. He became curious to know what Officer HOLLIDAY was doing in the back yard with that same bottle, and so summoned him before the Commissioners to explain. HOLLIDAY couldn't do it; denied all knowledge of everything. The soda water evidently got into his head, and it will cost him something to get disinfected.

A SHARP SERGEANT.

Sergt. SMITH, of Brooklyn, while walking the rounds looking for a chance to "pick up" some officer, saw Patrolman TITMARSH performing his duty in an officerlike manner. The Sergeant wanted to disgrace TITMARSH, so he called him across the street, thereby taking him off his post, to pump him a drink of water. The Sergeant drank, and then pumped for the officer to drink, after which TITMARSH returned to duty, while the Sergeant hastened to the Station-house and prepared charges against TITMARSH for being off post! The Commissioners thought Sergt. SMITH was in a little meaner business than that for which they had engaged him, and it certainly was worth some more substantial drink than a cup of water to induce one to sustain the contemptuous laughter which greeted the corpulent Sergeant as he retired from the witness stand. It may be a good thing to ask a friend to do you a favor and then try to ruin him for complying, but humanity is not quite depraved enough to approve of it.

DOMESTIC AFFLICTIONS.

Officer J. J. LINDSEY was charged with being absent five days without leave. The officer showed that during his day off duty he received information that his father was very sick, and he accordingly hastened to him. His wife sent word to the Station-house that he had gone to Jamaica, but it was necessary to report him. The officer was gone five days, during which time his father died and was buried. His excuse was deemed sufficient to account for the irregularity of being away without leave.

BOGUS EXCUSES.

Officer FITZPATRICK was accused of being absent one day without leave, and in the face of a positive refusal of his application for a furlough. FITZPATRICK said his mother was very sick, and that he went to attend to her. Capt. THORNE testified that FITZPATRICK had "beat" him two or three times in that way, so on this occasion he sent a roundsman to see if the story was true. The roundsman found FITZPATRICK's mother in good health, also his father, ditto sister, and they said FITZPATRICK hadn't been home at all. The uniform doesn't fit the prevaricating Hibernian, and he will doubtless be requested to exchange it for citizens' clothing forthwith.

TOOK HIS LAGER.

In striking contrast to FITZPATRICK's case was that of Officer SPENCE, whom the roundsman saw coming out of a lager beer-saloon. On being asked what he was doing in there, he replied, "I won't lie to you for the sake of my position—I went in there for my lager."

Mr. ACTON.—Did you get your lager?

SPENCE.—Yes, sir, I did get it.

Mr. ACTON.—Don't you know it's against the rules to drink lager when you are on post?

SPENCE.—Yes, sir, I know the rules, and having violated them, am willing to take the consequences.

"Open confession is good for the soul," so says somebody, somewhere; and Officer SPENCE will find that in his case it was good for his pocket. Those officers who quibble and prevaricate and perjure themselves to cover up their little violations of discipline might well follow this example of sticking to the truth.

TOOK ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.

Mr. J. W. CAMPBELL preferred a complaint against Officer T. W. KELLEY, charging that person with having enticed his (CAMPBELL's) wife away from her home. The case was partially heard on Wednesday, and concluded on Thursday morning. From the evidence adduced it appears that KELLEY boarded with CAMPBELL, and was on the most familiar terms with that gentleman's wife, frequently taking her out to dances and remaining all night, making her presents, getting drunk with her, &c. Mr. CAMPBELL endeavored to prevent this intimacy, but only received abuse for his trouble. On the 5th of July Mrs. CAMPBELL left her home and went to Staten Island, where KELLEY was then stationed, since which time her husband had not seen her. Mr. KELLEY denied having anything to do with the woman leaving her home, in which statement he was corroborated by her. Both admitted that he had been to visit her, and that they felt a deep interest in each other, but denied any improper intimacy. Mrs. CAMPBELL charged her husband with having abused her for years, beating her and pawning her clothing to get money to play policy. She also alleged that Mr. CAMPBELL had a wife living at the time he married her, and that the first woman used to come to the house where she was. The case was one of crimination and recrimination, exhibiting a most pitiful picture of domestic life. The greatest sufferer by the sins of either seems to be a bright-eyed little girl, the fruit of this union, about 13 years of age. The meeting with her mother yesterday, whom she had not seen for so long a time, was most affecting, both weeping bitterly. When the time for separation came the little girl became frantic almost, and as her mother, sobbing and crying, walked away, the child fell back in a swoon. The father was deeply affected, and hovered about his child incessantly, trying to soothe her and finally escorted her carefully home. The case was a sad one in all its aspects, and it was hard to distinguish which parent was the more guilty. There was no doubt, however, but that Officer KELLEY had been the great disturbing element at the domestic hearth, and all the oaths that he and Mrs. C. could take would not convince his hearers that he is innocent. The services of such a man are not required in the Department.

MARKETING IN THE STREET.

Mr. FRELEIGH ROSEMAN, a German resident of Flatbush, complained that Officer JOSEPH MURDOCH arrested and locked him up on the 5th of September for doing "nodding." The officer showed that at 3 o'clock on the morning in question the vicinity of Washington Market was blockaded by three hucksters' wagons standing abreast of each other in the street, and that the complainant was the owner of one of these. The officer asked the Teutonic vender of potatoes and cabbages to "move on" with his wagon, which he, in choice German, declined doing. Thereupon the officer took the complainant to the Station-house, and subsequently to the Police Court, where he was reprimanded. The Commissioners sustain the officer.

MARY FOLEY IS MARRIED.

On two or three trial days Officer FITZGERALD, of the Fourth Precinct, has been summoned to Court to answer charges preferred by MARY FOLEY, but MARY fails to come to time. The charges being of a serious nature, Mr. ACTON thought it looked as if the officer had hired MARY to stay away, an accusation which he of the blue coat indignantly denied. In the absence of any evidence for the prosecution the Commissioners decided to hear the defence, so Capt. THORNE was placed on the stand.

Mr. ACTON—Captain, what has the Fourth Precinct done with MARY FOLEY?

Capt. THORNE—Married her.

Mr. ACTON—That accounts for it. But who is MARY?

Capt. THORNE—Well, MARY is a young woman who runs promiscuously about Cherry-street, is generally full of whisky, and often in trouble. She got down on the officer for driving her off the corner, and put charges against him. Since then she's married a man and $160, making three times she's been married in a year.

Mr. ACTON—Next case.

A NICE FAMILY.

JAMES O'NEIL, who lives at No. 20 Roosevelt-street, testified that, on the 5th inst., he was arrested by Officer HOWE, and that while on the way to the Station-house, Officer ALFRED C. PRICE clubbed him. He called one or two witnesses to prove this, but they all testified that he was drunk and disorderly, and that no one struck him. Officer PRICE and Capt. THORNE testified that O'NEIL and his two brothers were three as bad men as there were in the City, and that an officer would be neglecting his duty if he didn't club them every time he caught them out at night. The complainant had been arrested a great many times, had been clubbed from one end of the precinct to another, and once had to run away to avoid prosecution for rape. He was denounced as an insulter of women, a fighter and a rough, and the officers said an honest man had no business in his vicinity. The Commmissioners thought he ought to have been clubbed if he wasn't.

A SORROWFUL SPECTACLE.

All through the session a poor, emaciated cripple, whose countenance betokened the constant presence of bodily pain, sat upon one of the front seats supported by his crutches. His deformity proceeding from the hip, was frightful to look at. Scarcely four feet tall, his form would indicate him to be about 14 years of ago, yet his face told of years of suffering and more clearly indicated 25 years. His history is a sad one. About sixteen years ago he was a bright-eyed boy, intelligent and full of vigor. He was a pupil at Greenwich-avenue school. One day an alarm of fire occurred in the building; pupils and teachers rushed for the door, the stairs became crowded, and, finally, becoming overburdened fell with their living freight in a mass of ruins. Many of the children were killed and many others maimed for life. The young man attending the Police trials was one of the latter. That dreadful disaster robbed him of his vigor, condemned him to the use of crutches and to years of inexpressible agony. This unfortunate person, named RICHARD RANSHAW, came to prosecute Officer GAVACKAN, whom he charged with clubbing him. It was preposterous to suppose that any human being could raise a hand in anger against so pitiable an object, and the investigation showed that the officer was innocent. It appears that this unfortunate cripple sometimes gets intoxicated, a single glass of beer sometimes setting him wild. On this occasion he had been drinking, and becoming crazy, was creating a disturbance in the street at midnight. Officer GAVACKAN tried to coax him home, but he would not go, and finally became very ugly. The officer then tried to take him to the Station-house, but the little fellow threw away his crutches and laid down on the sidewalk. When the officer tried to lift him he would bite and scratch him. GAVACKAN was so afraid of injuring him that he called two other officers, and they carried him to the station, he kicking and biting all the way. During his intoxication RANSHAW got injured some way, and his weak mind conceived the idea of the officer's clubbing. The young man's father, a fine, respectable-looking gentleman was satisfied that his son was mistaken. It appears that the unfortunate boy sometimes wanders away from home, and on one occasion was arrested as a vagrant, sent to the Island, and was there some months before his father found him. His case excited the sorrowful commiseration of all who saw him, and his little, sad, pain-stricken face cannot soon be forgotten.

WHAT WHISKY WILL DO.

It is singular how completely needle-gun whisky will upset some people, and what strange conceits it will put into their heads. Mr. SAMUEL MITCHELL, of No. 50 Mott-street testified that a few nights since he went to escort his wife home, she being a cook in a Broadway restaurant. Being a little ahead of time, he sat on a barrel corner of Broome and Broadway, until the proper hour came for him to call for the partner of his bosom. While so sitting, and studying the passing crowd, Officer J. W. SEARLES came along and ordered him away, and before he could comply clubbed him severely, and finally took him to the station-house. This looked bad for the officer. His story showed a different state of facts. It was that some citizens reported to him that a drunken man was asleep on a barrel at the corner, and wanted the officer to remove the obnoxious nuisance. He went to the corner and found MITCHELL asleep. On trying to rouse him, MITCHELL became abusive, and resisted the officer when he tried to arrest him. Some force was required to get him along, but no club. The Commissioners believed the witnesses, and cautioned MITCHELL against needle-gun whisky.

CORNER LOAFERS.

During the evening that President JOHNSON was at Delmonico's, some ladies complained to Officer CONNOR that some rowdies, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, had insulted them by filthy remarks, and by putting their hands on their persons. CONNER went to the corner, saw the rowdies, heard some of their remarks, and then ordered them to leave. JOHN VAN GLENN refused to go, and the officer pushed him. He resisted, and was taken to the Station-house, where the officer charged him with disorderly conduct. Next day he was taken to Court, but his companions in rowdyism swore him out of the scrape. He then put charges against Officer CONNOR charging him with having clubbed him. He was unable to prove his assertion, and Capt. CAFFREY testified that he made no such complaint on the night of his arrest. Officer CONNOR swore positively that he saw the complainant put his hands upon the shoulders of a lady as she was passing him. VAN GLENN admitted that some of his companions did as charged, but denied having done it himself. He got no satisfaction out of Officer CONNOR, and less sympathy from those who heard the case.

ACQUITTED.

Capt. JOHN S. YOUNG, Chief of the Detective Police, yesterday received a notification from the Commissioners to the effect that he was honorably acquitted of the charges upon which he was recently tried. Although this was known to have been the result of the investigation, the fact was not previously officially promulgated.

PENALTIES.

Patrolman CHARLES B. GORE, of the Eighteenth Precinct, improper conduct, on complaint of A. B. BULTER, dismissed from the department.

Patrolman WILLIAM VERMILYEA, Eighteenth Precinct, absence without leave, resigned.

Patrolman PATRICK O'ROURKE, Thirteenth Precinct, intoxication, on complaint of Capt. HELME, resigned.

Patrolman THOMAS Frost, Twenty-ninth Precinct, neglect of duty, on complaint of Capt. SPEIGHT, resigned.

SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE.—The boot and shoe manufacturers of Chicago came to the conclusion a few days since that they were paying their workmen too much. The leading houses of the city reduced their rates without any preconcerted arrangement. After the workmen found that an expression of dissatisfaction did no good, they quit work. Several houses have suspended operations. The manufacturers say that the wholesale prices of boots and shoes are now much lower than they were when their workmen were paid very much smaller wages; that they cannot afford to pay old rates, and that sooner than do so they will stop manufacturing here and import their stocks from the East. Some of the workmen have returned to their places, but the stocks on hand are so heavy that many will not find employment again.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM TEXAS.—The editor of the Henderson *Times*, who is well acquainted with Judge ROBERTS, Senator elect, thus speaks of him:

"We have never regarded Judge ROBERTS as a great man; he is a man of good judgment, industrious and faithful. Those qualities will render him a respectable and reliable Senator. His *forte* is on the Bench. Judge ROBERTS, though acting with the Secessionists in 1860-1, is eminently conservative in his politics, so much that his Democratic friends used to charge him with Federalism. As United States Senator he will heartily support the administration of President JOHNSON. He will be moderate, though firm and uncompromising, where the rights of his State are involved. We predict for him, not a brilliant, but an honorable career, as United States Senator, if he is admitted to his seat."

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen and their wives; suite of rooms on parlor floor. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A BOOK-KEEPER, IN Brooklyn. Address W. L. G., Box 120 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH board in a respectable private family where there are no other boarders. A plain table is all that is wished. Location, above 14th-st., and between 5th and 8th avs. No boarding-house people need answer this. Price, $35 per week. Best of references given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,405 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—TO AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN—A room on the second floor, with or without board, where all the comforts of a home can be had; also, a front room on the third floor, without board; no other boarders. Apply at No. 6 Greene-st., second door from Canal-st.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM, with board, within five minutes' walk of Fifth-avenue Hotel; good, pleasant neighborhood; private family. Apply at No. 343 2d-av., near 20th-st.

AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms on second floor, and some single rooms with board. House first class.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, for families. Apply at No. 102 East 19th-st.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR invalids requiring nursing at No. 149 Charles-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for Fall and Winter at moderate rates, five minutes' walk from the depot. R. S. STEVENSON, Henry-st., Stamford.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, basement and cellar, full front house and lot, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 42d sts. Address, with full particulars, or apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Real Estate Broker, No. 75 Nassau-st., Room 7.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND FROM 2 TO 4 acres, within 60 to 75 minutes of City Hall; on water, or near, and with good view of same; price from $6,000 to $8,000. Address COTTAGE, Box No. 663 New-York Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; game suppers and dinners; is willing to do the marketing, and would assist in the household affairs of an aged couple or a single gentleman; will be found trustworthy in her situation; has the best of City reference. Can be seen on Monday at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of recommendations from her last employer. Call at No. 17 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A WET NURSE: can be recommended by her present employer. Apply by letter to Mrs. R. LOWNDES, Staatsburgh, Duchess Co., N. Y.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-houses, promptly supplied with female help of all nations who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD EDucation (Clongowes Wood and Trinity College, Ireland,) a situation in any capacity; advertiser is a stranger in this country. Please address N. A. S., Box No. 195 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman and groom; no objection to go in the country. Apply at Nos. 75 and 77 East 11th-st., at the livery-stable.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS, MALE AND female, for an article of absolute necessity in every household, and just what an agent wants to make money on; for a business requiring but small capital, and one in which there is no competition and no risk, this is the best-paying article extant; clergymen, teachers, clerks, farmers, mechanics—everybody having a few hours to spare—should call at No. 47 Lombard-block, or send stamp for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A COOK, ONE THAT IS WILLING and competent; also a chambermaid to assist in washing and ironing; none but Protestants need apply, and those willing to live in Brooklyn. None need apply except those who can come well recommended. Call at No. 152 Pearl-st., corner of Wall, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M. Germans preferred.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSERY GOVerness; one that is kind and obliging in her manners and fond of children, to take full charge of two young children, ages two and four years; must understand sewing; none need apply but those who are fully qualified for such a position. Address Box No. 1,084 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXCHANGE CLERK IN A banking-house; a young man familiar with the foreign exchange business, and who has some experience in that department. Address, stating qualifications, Box No. 486 Post-office.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS COOK AND TO DO the washing and ironing; also a girl to tend children and sew. Apply at No. 145 East 18th-st., this A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER, TO GO A short distance in the country. Call at No. 208 West 30th-st., (Mrs. Moffet's,) on Monday from 10 till 12.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HAND PRESSman. Apply at No. 23 Platt-st.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDAtions wanted on Monday, at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

ASTROLOGY.

A BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, who has no equal in America, and is the lady who first advertised in this City and Boston, and $10,000 reward is offered to any one who can surpass her in giving correct information on lost or stolen goods, lawsuits, absent friends and business matters of all kinds. If you have trouble, no matter how serious, she can allay it to you. She also prescribes for all diseases, and is making great cures. N. B.—This is no humbug; nor does she wish to impose upon the unwary. Please test her skill. Remember, this is the only independent clairvoyant in this City. She can refer to the most prominent citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. Call and satisfy yourselves. Office No. 159 (old No. 111) East 33d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

DRY GOODS.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH STS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS, BLANKETS, &c.
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
beg to inform the ladies of New-York and vicinity that their
SILK DEPARTMENT
is now replete with all the
NOVELTIES
for the coming season,
CONSISTING OF
COLORED, CHECKED AND PLAID SILKS,
STRIPED AND BROCHE SILKS,
STRIPED MOIRE ANTIQUE,
CHECKED MOIRE ANTIQUES,
PLAIN MOIRE ANTIQUES,
and all the NEW SHADES
IN PLAIN AND CORDED SILKS,
FOR EVENING AND PROMENADE DRESSES.
200 pieces very rich
PLAIN COLORED LYONS SILKS,
At $2 50 per yard—worth $3.
200 pieces COLORED CHECKED SILKS,
At $1 per yard—worth $1 35.
BLACK SILKS,
all the most popular makes,
from $1 25 to $7 50 per yard.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
NEW FALL DRESS GOODS
Just Received,
Consisting of
SILK VELOURS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
WOOL EPINGLINES,
SILK POPLINS,
FRENCH CORDED CRETONS,
POPLIN ALPACAS,
FRENCH MERINOES,
in all the NEW SHADES
for the season,
7-4 WHITE MOHAIR,
For Evening Dresses,
And a great variety of
FIGURED STRIPES and PLAIDS
in all qualities.
100 DOZEN
NEW BALMORAL SKIRTS,
from $3 75 to $10,
in all the new colorings.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY.
Between 8th and 9th sts.
Ladies will please take notice that all our large offerings of
FALL GOODS
are of this season's
IMPORTATION
AND
MANUFACTURE.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 BROADWAY,
Between Canal and Howard sts.,
will open on
MONDAY, Sept. 24, 1866,
A large assortment of
REAL INDIA
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
BOTH
LONG AND SQUARE,
IN
NEW CHOICE DESIGNS.

SMILLIE & CO.,
763 BROADWAY.
Between 8th and 9th sts.
MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
We beg leave to call particular attention to this Department which will be found replete with all the most useful and desirable FABRICS of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
MANUFACTURE,
For the coming season.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

MOURNING GOODS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION.
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
FRENCH BOMBAZINES,
FRENCH MERINOS,
PARASINES, a new article.
CRAPE CLOTH, 2 yards wide, $10 per dress.
COLORADO CLOTH,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
CRAPE EUGENES,
IRISH POPLINS, very elegant.
BLACK SILKS, unusually cheap.
BLACK and WHITE SILKS.
INDIA FOULARD SILKS, $1; worth $1 75.
¾ and 6-4 DELAINES, handsome goods.
BLACK ALPACAS, 62½c.; worth 87½c.
BLACK ALPACAS, 75c.; worth $1.
BLACK ALPACAS, 87½c.; worth $1 12½.
BLACK ALPACAS, $1; worth $1 37½.
ENGLISH CALICOES, 1s. 6d. per yard.
BONNETS, a superb stock.
SHAWLS, in great variety.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, VEILS, &c., &c.
An early call solicited.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SPECIAL SALE OF DRY GOODS THIS WEEK.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS. GOODS FROM AUCTION.
WE WILL SELL ALL THE BEST DELAINES, 25c.
GOOD FAST COLORED PRINTS, 15c.
BEST MERRIMACKS, 22c.
ALPACAS, ALL COLORS, 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c.
BARGAINS IN MERINOES OF ALL COLORS.
DRESS GOODS AT HALF PRICE.
GOOD WHITE MUSLIN, 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c.
HEAVY AND WIDE SHIRTING, 20c., 22c., 23c., 25c.
HEAVY YARD WIDE SHEETING, 20c., 21c., 22c., 23c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 25c., 28c., 30c., 35c.
BY BUYING YOUR MUSLIN OF US YOU CAN SAVE 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c. PER YARD; ON FLANNELS YOU CAN SAVE 10c., 12c. PER YARD; ON DRESS GOODS 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. PER YARD.
BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS.
HEAVY ALL WOOL, GRAY, $3 50 PAIR.
HEAVY ALL WOOL WHITE, $4 PAIR.
EXTRA SIZE AND QUALITY, $5 PAIR.
VERY HEAVY, EXTRA SIZE, $6, $7, $8 PAIR.
YOU CAN SAVE ON BLANKETS from $3 to $5 PAIR.
NOTE CAREFULLY NAME AND ADDRESS.
FOSTER & WELSH,
NO. 227 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.

ACTIVITY IN EVERY DEPARTMENT!
NO BIG PROFITS AND NO DULL TRADE WHERE WE DO BUSINESS.
OUR NEW STORE, NO. 167 8TH-AV.,
CUTTING RIGHT AND LEFT.
OUR OLD STORE, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.,
SELLING LOTS OF CHEAP GOODS.
THE AUCTION ROOMS OUR HEADQUARTERS.
AUCTION BLACK ALPACAS, 25c., 31c., and 37½c.
Very fine qualities, 44c., 50c., and 62½c.
On Alpacas you can save from 10c. to 20c. a yard.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $3, $4, $5 and $6.
These Blankets are nearly half price.
FINE AUCTION WHITE FLANNELS, 25c. and 28c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 22c., 25c. and 28c.
AUCTION FALL DE LAINES, 22c. and 25c.
ALSO, A SPLENDID STOCK OF DRESS GOODS,
Bought at Auction last Week, at nearly half the former prices.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN CASSIMERES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS and MERINOS.
ONE LOT FINE UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
For 1s. a yard, worth to retail full 20c.
BETTER GOODS, 16, 18, 20 and 22c.
On Muslins you can save from 6 to 8c. a yard. We make the above prices simply for this week, in order to bring both our Bleecker-st. and Eighth-av. stores still more prominently before the people.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 272 Bleecker-st., near Morton, and No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
between Leonard and Franklin sts.,
will offer at retail on MONDAY, Sept. 24, some
GREAT NOVELTIES IN EMBROIDERED SILK ROBES FROM PARIS.
Also,
SILKS by the yard, from the highest cost down to
ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
150 PIECES BLACK GROS GRAIN and
TAFFETA SILKS FROM AUCTION,
AT GOLD COST.
Also,
DRESS GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open MONDAY, Sept. 24,
A LARGE VARIETY OF
FURS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Broadway and 10th-st.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 24,
an elegant assortment of
RICH SATIN STRIPED POPLINS
at $1, value $1 50.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will make on MONDAY, Sept. 24,
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCKS OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES.
Broadway and 10th-st.

MERINOS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
ALPACAS,
VERY CHEAP,
AT LAMBERT'S, NO. 523 GREENWICH-ST.
ALSO, DRESS GOODS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
In every variety, for Fall and Winter wear.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
NEWEST DESIGNS,
Also low-priced laces and embroideries in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH LYONS AND PARIS SILKS.
Also, low-priced Silks in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
STAIR CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
A full assortment at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.
MONDAY, 24th, opening of New Silk Goods; also a large assortment of Fancy Dress Goods, in all styles. Plain Colors, Plaids, striped and figured Poplins, Silk Velours, &c.
200 pcs. SILK VELOURS, all new shades, at $1 25, worth $1 75.
The MOURNING DEPARTMENT newly replenished. LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

GREAT SACRIFICE.
We shall offer the coming week our immense stock of Domestic Goods in all the leading makes and styles, at a decided bargain.
BEST DELAINES, 25c.
Best Sprague,
Pacific,
America
and
AMOSKEAG PRINTS, 1s. 6d.
Good yard wide WHITE MUSLIN, 16c., 18c., 20c., 22c. and 25c.
WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, 37½c.,
and
all other popular makes at equally low prices.
In
Cassimeres, Flannel Blankets and all styles of woolen goods we are selling far below jobbers' and manufacturers' prices.
M. ROBERTS, Jr., & CO.,
No. 191 8th-av.

M. ROBERTS, JR., & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 24, an unusually attractive stock of FOREIGN DRESS GOODS, in all the popular styles, much below the market price.
BLACK, COLORED
AND FIGURED SILKS,
IN
GREAT VARIETY,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
FRENCH MERINO,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
REPPS,
ALPACCA,
VELOURS, &c., &c.
Having purchased these goods largely at auction and importers for cash, we are able to offer extraordinary bargains in all the departments.
M. ROBERTS, Jr., & CO.,
No. 191 8th-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

A splendid country residence on the north side of Long Island, half a mile east of Whitestone Landing, 12 miles from New-York; water front on East River, about 800 feet, lawn, garden and orchard, 12 acres pasture, and woodland 13 acres, in all about 26 acres; great variety of fine natural and ornamental trees; private lane a mile long; mansion 50 feet square, with every convenience; large carriage-house and barn, farmer's and gardener's cottages, and all requisite outbuildings, ice-house supplied from a pond on the premises; the whole in fine order. Its proximity to the City, combined with retirement, its healthfulness, advantages for bathing and fishing and boating, with a marine view of unsurpassed beauty, make it as desirable a residence as any within 20 miles of New-York. Address J. C., Box No. 1,165 Post-office.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON 2D-AV., BETWEEN 6th and 7th sts, $18,500; 23d-st., near 5th-av., $60,000; East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., $25,000; West 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., $16,500; West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., $33,000; East 39th-st., near 4th-av., $28,000; West 25th-st., near 5th-av., $50,000; West 33d-st., near Broadway, $45,000. Others in different parts of the City. Houses in Brooklyn at from $5,000 to $30,000. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

$6,000.—BRICK FACTORY BUILDINGS, WITH LONG LEASE, FOR SALE CHEAP—For oil-works, distillery, brewery, or other business requiring room and steam power, covering four lots, 50 feet front on West 18th and West 19th sts., running through between 10th and 11th avs., with stationary engine rated fully 25-horse power, newly fitted up in perfect order. Apply to L. S. HOYT, No. 194 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, lot 22x100, with all modern improvements (stationary wash-tubs, outside of kitchen, &c.; also, fronts of all kinds, situated on Park-place or East Atlantic-street, within one block of Prospect Park. Price $14,000; terms easy. Address or inquire of JAS. D. VAIL, corner Flatbush and Carleton avs., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AT TARRYTOWN—A desirable country residence; large house in perfect order, gas and water, good outbuildings; about one acre in garden and lawn, near the depot; immediate possession. Apply to J. A. KENYON or A. D. STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE purchase and sale of property at Newport, R. I. for sale or to rent, country seats on the Hudson. Houses on Staten Island for sale or to rent. Farms, city houses, lots and villa sites, at from $2,500 to $20,000. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Bowery.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND stable, near Fifth-avenue Hotel; 20x50; lot 25x100; frescoed in oil and black walnut finish; price $35,000. Other houses in same vicinity, $17,500 to $45,000—furnished and unfurnished. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$21,000.—HOUSE AND FURNITURE.—A four-story French-roof brown-stone high-stoop house on West 48th-st., for sale, size 22x50; well built, in perfect order, and newly and handsomely furnished. POTTER, BROS., & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING property on 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., covering five full lots of ground; has been used for pork packing, and can be easily adapted to any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, fully and elegantly furnished, replete with modern improvements, and within ten minutes' walk of ferry, Brooklyn, for sale; terms moderate. Inquire B., No. 17 William-st., Room 24, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a very handsome small four-story brown-stone house, finished in the very best manner throughout. Apply on the premises, Lexington-av., second house south of 45th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE BROWN-STONE house in Brooklyn, E. D., near the ferries. Also, a fine brick house, in perfect order; possession immediately. J. ELLIOTT, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 15, or No. 24 South 11th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE COTtage house on the southeast corner of 124th-st. and 1st-av. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 12th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE BROWN STONE house on the south side of 118th-st., near 2d-av., with carpets and furniture, and every modern convenience. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 12th-st. and 3d-av.

100 FARMS IN NEW-JERSEY FOR SALE—Many of them one hour from New-York; residences in towns also. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE STORY Brown-stone house, eligibly located. Apply to J. S. MOORE, No. 292½ 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, centrally located, with a 50-horse engine and boilers complete. Inquire on the premises, No. 224 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR DESIRABLE BUILDING lots, on 114th-st., near 6th-av.; price $1,500 each. Call at stable, No. 605 Washington-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, fine tenement and good paying property in Roosevelt-st. J. ELLIOTT, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room 15.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319½ 4TH-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots and country property. Mailed free if desired.

TO LET.

TO RENT—HOUSES ON 2D AV., NEAR 17TH-st., $500 per month; 6th-av., near 40th-st., $350 per month; St. Mark's-place double house, $350 per month; West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., $350 per month; 5th-av., near 30th-st., $750 per month; Livingston-place, opposite Stuyvesant Park, $600 per month; West 42d-st., near 6th-av., $500 per month. Others in different parts of the City. Also, Brooklyn houses at from $200 to $400 per month. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—UNTIL 1ST MAY next, a large double house, built of stone, 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge; has all the modern improvements; possession Oct. 15. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—PART OF A BROWN-STONE FRONT house at Yorkville, with modern improvements; unfurnished. Apply to WILLIAM HEYLIN, No. 16 West 4th-st., up stairs.

ROOMS TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED, WITH all the modern improvements, to gentlemen only, without meals, at No. 108 West 12th-st., near 6th-av. Location desirable.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO LET—IN the splendid marble building, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, from $250 to $1,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HOUSE TO RENT ON 60TH-ST., FOUR story, between 4th and Lexington avs., rent, $2,500; corner house, $3,500; with immediate possession. Apply on the premises, or to J. & J. FETTRETCH, 418 3d-av.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, consisting of parlor, dining-room, two bedrooms, with exclusive water arrangements, at No. 184 5th-av.

GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN NICELY furnished rooms at No. 156 West 36th-st., without board. Breakfast if required.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319½ 4TH-av., for descriptive list of furnished and unfurnished City and country houses to let.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zeland, on the 24th of June, by steamship KAKAI, followed by the KAIKOURA, MATAURA and RUAHINE monthly.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zeland and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The voyages of the Company's ships will be made in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

TIME.—From New-York to Wellington, 40 days; from Panama to Wellington, 22 days; to Sydney or Melbourne, 5 days additional; Wellington to New-York, 42 days; Wellington to Panama, 29 days; from Sydney or Melbourne, 5 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly. Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York. WM. J. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

FOR CHINA.—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. Geo. H. LANE, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, on or about Oct. 1, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA. THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. At greatly reduced rates. For passage or freight apply at No. 177 west corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

CHANGE OF DAY. EVERY TUESDAY. The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

The fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. COWELL, Commander, will sail on Saturday, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Passage $25.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River. NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,) Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class steamship PERIT, W. H. GARDINER, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M., precisely, for Galveston, direct. FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE FAST-SAILING IRON SCREW STEAMER VIRGINIA, GEO. C. SPENCER, Commander, Now loading at Pier No. 37 East River. Cabin passage, $75. Steerage do., $40. Freight taken on as favorable terms as by any other line. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts. DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River. Bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship VICTOR, Capt. GATES, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD. The new and commodious steamer, WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., and 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M.; and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1. Baggage delivered in any part of the City.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE. FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3. The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 38, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR KEYPORT.

The steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodridge, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 4 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO PHILADELPHIA,

From Pier No. 32 North River, at 10:45 A. M. DAILY. Arrive at Philadelphia at 4 P. M. FARE $2. R. CLAYTON, Sup't R. and Del. Bay R. R.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE Capt. WM. F. CONOVER,

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Sept. 20, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 21, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 22, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 22, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 23, 5½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 24, 6:45 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 24, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 25, 6-45 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 25, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 26, 8 P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays, which will be 25 cents.) Freight, light bbls., 12½ cents; tight bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Sept. 20, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 20, 3 P. M.
Friday, " 21, 12½ P. M.	Friday, " 21, 4 P. M.
Saturday, " 22, 3 P. M.	Monday, " 24, 7 A. M.
Monday, " 24, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, " 25, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, " 25, 3½ P. M.	

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip. N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

LLOYD'S DOCK, HUNTINGTON AND OYSTER BAY AND NORTHPORT.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 17, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:30 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR NEWARK—THE steamboats MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips on SUNDAY, Sept 23: Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., 6:30 and 10:30 A. M.; 4:30 and 9:15 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., 8 A. M.; 2 and 7:30 P. M. Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily at 8 o'clock A. M., (without exception;) landing at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank's. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT—FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 4 N. R., foot of Spring-st., SUNDAY, Sept. 23, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 63 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

REVENUE BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, to provide means for the **ERECTION OF A MARKET** upon the land lying between **Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets and Avenue C and East River.**

OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, of the City of New-York, for the whole or any part of **$75,000 of Revenue Bonds** of the City of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and to be repaid from the funds to be realized by the negotiation of Market Stock, authoris ed to be created by chapter 120, Laws of 1865.

These Revenue Bonds are issued in pursuance of chapter 157 of the Laws of 1866, and will be redeemable, with the accrued interest, from proceeds of sales of such Market Stock, whenever the necessary ordinance creating such Market Stock shall have been adopted by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 10, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of September instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 26th of September.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Erie Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Thursday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF E. S. MUNROE & CO., No. 80 BROADWAY AND NO. 5 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1866.

UNITED STATES SIXES, 1868, COUPON and Registered, wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.—The coupons of the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, due 1st October next, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 47 Exchange-place.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York and Fishkill Iron Company, will be held at their Office, No. 166 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 24, 1866, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

COUPONS FOR INTEREST ON MARIPOSA MORTGAGE BONDS, maturing Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, at this office, on and after that date.

MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as agreed by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid'e as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22	Peter Gosline		$50	10
Aug. 22	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Aug. 22	Hannah Frankfield		50	10
Aug. 22	P. M. Hawkins		25	5
Aug. 22	W. H. Potter		100	20
Aug. 22	Theo. Rogers		40	8
Aug. 22	Amos Robbins		250	50
Aug. 22	P. P. Shaw		25	5
Nov. 13	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Nov. 13	C. G. Clark		250	50
Nov. 13	J. N. Scott		50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20	Jno. Alexander		25	5
Feb. 20	Wm. Duer		100	20
Feb. 20	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Feb. 20	Wm. H. Potter		100	20
Feb. 20	Maxwell & Co		25	5
Feb. 20	Abrm. Storms		50	10
Feb. 20	J. N. Scott		50	10
May 23	A. L. Anderson		125	25
May 23	J. B. Hull		100	20
Aug. 22	Arethusa Hall		25	5
Aug. 22	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
Aug. 22	A. Mygatt		100	20
Aug. 22	Margt. Schoonmaker		150	30
Nov. 12	E. O'Neill		25	5
Nov. 12	W. H. Potter		100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20	J. B. Krug		125	25
May 20	Maria H. Williams		20	4
Aug. 20	Wm. C. Egleston		75	15
Aug. 20	E. J. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Joseph H. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Wm. H. Norris		125	25
Aug. 20	Mary Whitehouse		5	1
Nov. 21	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Lockwood & Norris		250	50
May 19	H. J. Wolcott		25	5
Aug. 17	W. H. Marston & Co		25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.
EDWIN F. COREY, Jr., Notary Public, City of New-York.
[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent., free of United States Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of October next. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th, and opened on the 12th day of October prox.

In order to avail themselves of the above dividend, it will be necessary for the holders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company's certificates to exchange the same for certificates of this Company prior to the closing of the transfer books on the 29th September inst., and all such certificates not thus exchanged can be presented for conversion on and after the 12th day of October, and the holders thereof will receive new certificates and the sum of $5 per share on the same.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE per cent. for the month of September inst., payable on and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1866. The transfer-books will be closed on Tuesday, the 25th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Oct. 2. By order. P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—SEA AIR.—NO MORE INvigorating trip can be taken than down the Bay, and out on the Atlantic Ocean as far as the Banks; the safe and commodious steamer WYOMING leaves daily (except Saturdays) from 8th-st., East River, at 7; Peck-slip, at 7¼; Christopher-st., North River, at 8½, and Pier No. North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. Fare 50c. Schuble's band on board; also bait, lines and refreshments.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House, Ladies' Collegiate course, reopens TUESDAY, 18th inst.

GARDNER INSTITUTE. FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av., for boarding and day scholars. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 161 FIFTH-AV. and 937 BROADWAY, corner 22d-st., REOPENS SEPT. 17.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access, indeed for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Gymnastic instruction will be provided. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. Very few have left, in some years none, for other schools. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

Several names of patrons for two or more years follow:

Jno. Auchincloss.	Hon. W. E. Dodge.	Wm. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
Wm. R. Bliss.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	Rev. T. Edwards.	G. M. Speir.
J. H. Burton.	George Gordon.	James Stokes.
Benj. F. Butler.	Parker Handy.	Chas. N. Talbot.
L. B. Cannon.	Oliver Harriman.	Geo. P. Trigg.
Watson E. Case.	Enoch Ketcham.	A. S. Underhill.
John R. Cecil.	Calvin E. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst
Nath. Chater.	Legrand Lockwood.	Ralph Wells.
Kenny Couillard.	Robert Schell.	John C. Work.
Jos. M. Cooper.	Henry Shaw.	Thos. S. Young.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

14TH SEASON, 1866-67.

New-York Academy of Physical Education, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., and No. 937 Broadway, open again from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Ladies' Department to commence Oct. 2. Address HENRY GEBHARD.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 15th of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES for ladies and gentlemen will reopen Sept. 20. One to meet at No. 9 University-place, one near 40th-st., and one on Brooklyn Heights. In his instruction Mr. F. aims to follow the method of nature, that by which a child learns to speak, viz: the constant repetition of sentences until they become permanently impressed upon the memory, and their correct use becomes a fixed habit. By thus dealing with the mechanical difficulties, apart from the theoretical, the mastery of spoken language is speedily acquired. Mr. F. will be at No. 9 University-place from Sept. 15, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., and 7½ and 8 P. M. The first term of 20 lessons is $30; the second, $25; the third, $20; the fourth, $18. Address letters Post-office Box No. 6,128.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of Law Faculty.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING Institute, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Individual instruction in all branches. Full commercial, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; pupils are received at any time; open day and evening; Fall term commences September 3. Address Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, 49th-st., corner of 4th-av. Examination for admission on SEPTEMBER 28 and 29. School opens MONDAY, Oct. 1. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

L'ESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—AT Fort Washington, (170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road.) French is the language of the school. Preparatory course to college, West Point, Naval School and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway, Milhaus' drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER thirteen years of age, in the home of a clergyman, thirty miles from New-York; will open Sept. 19. Circulars may be found at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., offers a pleasant home, kind care and thorough instruction to twelve boys. Term commences Sept. 17. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 55 West 32d-st. The tenth year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the book-stores of Ivison, Phinney & Co., Appleton's and others, and at the school-rooms.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS FREE for parents and guardians, at book-store, No. 430 Broome, corner Crosby-st.; complete record of teachers wanting positions is also kept. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17. Circulars at the school, Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

MR. JULIUS EICHBERG WILL RECEIVE a few pupils in singing, harmony and violin. For terms apply to the music stores of Messrs. Pond & Co., Th. Firth, and Scharfenberg & Luis, Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MISS ROBERTSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., opens Sept. 24. For circulars address Miss ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Middlesex County, Conn.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH branches, mathematics, engineering and drafting, at the Cooper Institute. Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 17. A few vacancies. M. L. READ, Principal.

A LADY HAVING THE HIGHEST REFerences wishes to give French and music lessons. Apply to Miss C., No. 254 West 25th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL reopens Sept. 17, at No. 1,149 Broadway.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING AT the Cooper Institute Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 66 West 46th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., (old No. 77,) near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 19.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—(FRENCH and English.) Address Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 82 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, Conn.—Fall term commences Sept. 5. $300 per annum Address M. A. CUMMING for catalogue.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reopen Sept. 17th, at No. 11 West 27th-st. Applications received after the 12th.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

MISS COMSTOCK WILL RECEIVE A limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 62 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE;

Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (206 last year) for the past eleven years.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

HOME INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y. MISS M. METCALF, Principal.

Christmas Term will begin WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, can be had on application, from the Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

PARISIAN FRENCH.

MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY Has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 20. Personal applications from 7 till 8 P. M. 136 East 45th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MLLES. AUBERT'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS OLSSEN'S

English and French Classes for young ladies, No. 287 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHerto existing between A. BERNARD and P. M. W. REDFIELD is dissolved by mutual consent. The school will hereafter be conducted under the sole direction of the undersigned. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S English, French and Classical School for Young Gentlemen will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. The Primary Department receives children of six years of age and upward.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING AND engineering and naval architecture taught at Hosack Hall, No. 57 West 44th-st., by teachers from Ericsson's office, together with a full classical and commercial course. Will open Sept. 11. Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., Director. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open at No. 923 Broadway, Sept. 17.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as visiting governess. Parents wishing their children under the instruction of a thorough teacher, will have satisfactory reference. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires to obtain a few private pupils, or would teach a few hours in a school; excellent reference will be given. Address W. M. HOWLAND, No. 22 East 25th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Money Deposited on or before Oct. 1, will draw Interest from that date.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed, free of tax.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, On sums from $1 to $5,000.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av. Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED (FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX) ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF BROADWAY PAVEMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS.—The Board of Commissioners, consisting of Thomas Stephens, Robert L. Darragh, Alfred W. Craven, Guy R. Pelton and William T. Black, created by the act, entitled "An Act to provide for improving the pavement of Broadway in the City of New-York, between the Battery and 14th-st.," passed by the Legislature May 1, 1866, hereby invite plans and proposals for such proposed improvement. Such plans and proposals will be received at the office of the Board, No. 169 Broadway, until Friday, the 5th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GUY R. PELTON, President.
WILLIAM T. BLACK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1866.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing by contract, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, 100 tons, more or less, of Red Ash Coal, furnance and egg size, at and for the use of this depot until May 1, 1867.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Coal," and addressed to

Brev.-Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit, stone-block pavements:

Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenues.
Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues.
Canal-street, from Broadway to West-street.
Pine-street, from Pearl to Front-street.
Pine-street, from South to Front-street.
Front-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip.
Forty-eighth-street, from East side of Seventh-avenue to Broadway.
Fifty-third-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues.
William-street, from Beaver to Pearl-street.
Fiftieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth-avenue.
Vestry-street, from Greenwich to Canal-street, and
Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.

Also, for the construction of sewers in Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue; Hudson-street, between Grove and Hammond streets, and Greenwich-street, between Christopher and Hammond streets; Houston-street, between Thompson and Lawrence streets; between Fifty-firs and Fifty-sixth streets and between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River; Lewis-street betwee Broome and Stanton streets; One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues Leroy-street between Bedford-street and St. Luke's place; and Laurens-street between Canal and Broome with branches to Grand-street, and for six receiving basins and culverts, and for an outlet sewer in Thirty-third-street, at East River, with branches in First-avenue and in Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

Plans may be seen and blank forms for bids and specifications obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Sept. 13, 1866

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS indorsed "Proposals for Embankment," also with name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY Sept. 26, 1866, for the making an embankment (of about 4,500 cubic yards of material) against the north side of the old receiving reservoir in Central Park.

Forms, which must in all cases be used for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Sept. 12, 1866.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A REGISTERED LETter, mailed at Providence on Sept. 13, 1866, containing two notes signed by Borden & Bowen, and indorsed by me, one dated Sept. 6, and the other dated Sept. 10, both at 6 months' date, has not been received, and the public are cautioned against negotiating the same.

JOHN A. TAFT.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 21, 1866.

PERSONAL.

LOOK OUT FOR AIME BARRAUD, who left his home on Friday last: shows symptoms of insanity. The friends of his (widow) mother, are requested not to trust him on any account, form or shape whatever, as his mother will not be responsible. Any information will be thankfully received.

MRS. BARRAUD, No. 251 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. E. HIRSCHEL FROM PARIS, PUPIL of Ricord, No. 120 East 13th-st.; sixteen years' practice; cures diseases of the bladder, dropsy, stricture, gravel, stone and all urinary affections. Consultations from 9 till 7.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYsician, does not humbug with medicine. 6 Greene-st.

MACHINERY.

LENOIR PATENT GAS ENGINES,

Without fire, coal, smoke or noise. Half-horse to four horse power for pumping, sawing, turning, &c. LENOIR GAS ENGINE WORKS, No. 435 East 10th-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

IRVING HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.

Messrs. PALMER and JARRETT take pleasure in announcing to the American public that he has engaged for the ensuing season those celebrated artists, MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL, from the St. James and Egyptian Halls, London, where they appeared ONE THOUSAND NIGHTS in their popular fashionable MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS, as performed by them before the Prince of Wales and the elite of the London society.

In the course of the entertainment, MRS. HOWARD PAUL will appear and sing Henry Russell's celebrated descriptive songs, entitled THE SHIP ON FIRE, THE DREAM OF THE REVELER, and present her extraordinary LIVING PHOTOGRAPH of the great English tenor MR. SIMMS REEVES.

MR. HOWARD PAUL will present his original sketch, embodying a little scene of conjugal life, entitled RIPPLES ON THE LAKE, and sing during the evening the favorite old ballad, WHEN GEORGE THE THIRD WAS KING. Full particulars will shortly be given to the public.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. L. B. LENT.......DIRECTOR

OPENING WEEK. MONDAY, Sept. 24, 1866.

MATINEES

EVERY DAY AT 2.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

ROBINSON, Champion of the World! with his infant son, LITTLE CLARENCE. Mlle. CARLOTTA DE BERG, the model Equestrienne of the age! with the entire NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; children under ten, 50 cents.

TIME—Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 8 o'clock. For the Matinees—Doors open at 1; performance to commence at 2 o'clock.

FIRST MATINEE, MONDAY, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock.

M. HARTZ AT IRVING HALL.

M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST, pronounced by the public and Press the most wonderful magician of the age, will remain at Irving Hall one week more. M. Hartz, in his charming entertainment, concluding each evening with the Beautiful Growth of Flowers and the Wondrous Living Head, or the Oracle of the Nineteenth Century. The Wondrous Living Head, now exhibited for the first time in New-York, has been pronounced the most startling illusion ever known. Throughout the capitals of the Old World its appearance has caused an unparalleled sensation.

Tickets 50 cents; a limited number of reserved chairs, 50 cents extra.

AUCTION SALES.

40,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION, SEPT. 26, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will hold their Forty-second Auction Sale of Coal on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, 40,000 TONS of fresh mined coal, from the Lackawana regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of October next.

The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

VERY STYLISH SPAN OF TROTTING OR COUPE HORSES.

ELEGANT SQUARE-BOX SHIFTING-TOP WAGON.
ELEGANT 3-4 SEAT TROTTING WAGON.
Pole and shafts with both. Wood Bros. make.
ELEGANT DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, BLANKETS, &C.

All of the above as good as new.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 24th inst., at 9½ A. M., at the private stable, NO. 93 EAST 22D-ST.

The above are the property of W. R. McCready, Esq., who is leaving for Europe, and are worthy the attention of parties wishing perfect animals. They are fully warranted, either as trotting or coupe horses.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, OCT 2,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of John McC. Sutherland, Esq., Referee, No. 202 Madison-av., the four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; house 25x58 with an extension 11x20; lot 25x95. The above offers a rare opportunity for those desiring to make an investment in first-class Murray Hill property. Also Brooklyn property—2 lots of land south side Sorosa 3d-st., 153 feet 6 inches east of 4th-st. Each lot 25x95. Maps and particulars at the office.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 18, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Baltimore, Md., on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 12 M., with all appurtenances thereunto belonging, the steamer SAMPSON, 284 tons, width of beam 40 feet, light draft, low pressure engine; and the steamer PLANTER, —— tons, width of beam 40 feet, light draft, two high pressure engines.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale. For further particulars inquire at this office. By order of the Quartermaster-General,

A. S. KIMBALL, Brevet Major and A. Q. M., Depot Quartermaster.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

United States Vermont District, s. s.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom House, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, viz.: 1,800 dressed ermine skins.

Given under my hand at Chester, in said district, this 15th day of September, A. D. 1866.

H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, WILTON, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, FINE FRENCH BRONZES AND CLOCKS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, THE PROPERTY OF VICTOR DURAND, ESQ., WHO IS ABOUT LEAVING FOR EUROPE. THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 28 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., all the elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, (made to order by Messrs. Roux & Pottier,) and in the best order, consisting in part of DRAWING-ROOM—Elegantly carved rosewood drawing-room suite in green and gold satin; richly carved rosewood etageres; centre, card and fancy tables; reception, arm and easy chairs; elegant rosewood piano-forte, 7¼ oct., double round corners, Stodart maker; superb marble and gilt French mantel clocks; very elegant real bronze statues of the "Reapers," "Grape Gathering," "Hunting" and "Fishing," by A. Canier; bronze mantel vases; sets of very fine engravings, after Leopold Robert and Winterhalter; sets of very rich green and gold satin curtains and tassels; elegant velvet medallion carpets, &c. DINING ROOMS—Elaborately carved walnut and solid oak buffets, marble-tops, solid walnut and oak pillar extension-tables, fine walnut and oak arm and side dining-chairs in leather and striped reps, fine china dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea sets, glass and silver-plated ware, royal Wilton carpets, &c. BED CHAMBERS—Very elegantly carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus and washstands, marble-tops amoire a glaces, wardrobes, library and secretary book-cases, very elegant rosewood French secretaries, marble-top fancy card and centre-tables, sofas, couches, chairs and easy chairs, reps, damask and lace curtains, pure curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, blankets and counterpanes, Brussels and three-ply carpets. HALLS AND STAIRCASES—Elegant walnut hall-stands and chairs, velvet and Brussels carpets and oil-cloths, &c. Also, all the oil-cloths, matting, window-shades, &c., together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. The house will be open for inspection on Saturday and Monday, 22d and 24th insts., by permit, which, with catalogues, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 62 Liberty-st.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 61 Chambers-st., N. Y.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Bonded Warehouse in basement of No. 40 Cortlandt-st., on September 18, at 11 A. M., for non-payment of taxes under the Internal Revenue Law, the following named articles, the property of the Havana Cigar Manufacturing Company, viz.:

21 presses (double.)
1 case containing wood screws for presses.
42 stands.
2 cases of gauge boxes.
10 cases containing about 1,500 pounds stem and stem smoking tobacco.
1 case containing tobacco sundries, tools, &c.
5 large tables.
31 chairs.
1 tub containing tobacco.
1 wooden shovel.
1 case containing 25,800 cigarettes.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to Oct. 2, at 11 A. M.
SEPT. 18, 1866. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—COPAKE IRON MINES.—In pursuance of a vote of the stockholders, will be sold at public auction, at the Company's office, in Copake, Columbia County, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, the entire property of the Copake Iron Mines, consisting of some fifty acres of ore land, 200 acres of farming and 750 acres of woodland, or, in all, about 1,000 acres, according to map and descriptions; together with all the buildings, fixtures, erections, machinery, apparatus and materials, now on the premises and belonging to said Company. Sale positive. For further information apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st. By order of the Trustees.

CHARLES H. MILLS, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AND PERSON HAVING $25,000 can buy and carry on a profitable cash business of $75,000 a year with large profits.

We will sell our stave and Heading Mill in Wilmington, Del., with balance of contract of $8,000 for the sum of $13,000, and unfinished stock and materials at valuation; satisfactory reasons given for selling out, there is a market for all the mill can make on the premises.

P. S.—One of the firm would like to remain. Apply or address to RAY, SPIES & CO., Wilmington, Del.

$4.000—PARTNER WANTED FOR A WELL established manufacturing business, (Dominos, Sharps, &c.,) paying large profits and requiring no special knowledge. Inquire at No. 186 Pearl-st., M. MARCUS & CO.

HOTEL ON EUROPEAN PLAN—FURNIture and lease to be sold. Centrally located and paying a great profit. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, JR., No. 96 Bowery.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A DEsirable photographic gallery, located in the City of Rochester, N. Y. For full particulars apply to D. A. RICE, No. 543 Broadway.

COAL.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL FROM LIVERPOOL NOW LANDING AND IN YARDS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., NO. 32 PINE-ST.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS AND libraries bought for cash, at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. A lease for 6 years of a store, suitable for any business, with entrance on two streets, for sale. Inquire as above.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. OBSERVE! OBSERVE!! OBSERVE!!! ANOTHER WEEK OF NOVELTY. REFINED! PLEASING! INSTRUCTIVE! TWO BEAUTIFUL DRAMAS. A MUSEUM OF LIVING WONDERS. 200,000 CURIOSITIES. 200,000 CURIOSITIES. MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS at 2, THUSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY EVENINGS at 7¾. The new and excellent drama, entitled FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW, ABSORBING IN INTEREST. EXCITING IN SITUATIONS. THRILLING IN EFFECT. MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY EVENINGS at 7¾. THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2.

The popular Comic and Domestic Drama of the OLD FOLKS AT HOME, IN SEVEN TABLEAUX, WITH A CAST OF DISTINGUISHED ABILITY.

TABLEAU 1.—FAMILY WORSHIP OF THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME.
TABLEAU 2.—ONE FALSE STEP. AFFLICTION OF THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME.
TABLEAU 3.—ROBBERY OF THE WILL.
TABLEAU 4.—THE SUICIDE.
TABLEAU 5.—THE WIDOW GAZING ON THE HOME OF HER YOUTH.
TABLEAU 6.—A FATHER'S LIFE PRESERVED BY HIS REPENTANT CHILD.
TABLEAU 7.—THE RECONCILIATION.

Previous to the drama,
DANCE.......by.......MISS EMMA SCHELL
Miss FANNY TURNER, FEMALE DRUMMER.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
To be seen at all hours.

COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING THE GREAT LION-SLAYER, consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, &c., A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 196 pounds. Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high. THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL. LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE, A SOUTH AMERICAN SLOTH, very rare. A REAL SOUTH AMERICAN ANTEATER, AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT, ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS, MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY. 125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS. Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities. Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK. THIS EVENING will be presented A NEW COMEDY, By Benjamin Webster, Esq., Jr., from the French of Victorien Sardou, entitled THE FAST FAMILY, With New and Magnificent Scenery, Costumes, Appointments, AND A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS. Dr. Westland Marston's greatly successful NEW COMEDY entitled THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE, (and other novelties) are in active preparation, to be given alternately with the FAST FAMILY; and, in compliance with numerous applications at the box office for an occasional representation of the OLD STANDARD COMEDIES, it is announced that one or two of the most popular will be put in rehearsal at once, thus presenting the visitors to this theatre with CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. VERNON, and other members of the company not comprised in the present performance.

Acting Manager.......Mr. John Gilbert
Stage Director.......Mr. J. H. Selwyn
Prompter.......Mr. J. S. Wright
Treasurer.......Mr. Theodore Moss

The box office will be open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

AMERICAN OPERA.

H. DRAPER.......Director

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.

The SUCCESS attending the late representations of the popular COMIC OPERA, "THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA," induces the management to reproduce it on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, by the following artists: Miss Fannie Stockton, Inez; Miss Minie Geary, Lady Isabelle; Miss Lizzie Allen, Donna Lucrezia; Mr. W. J. Hill, the original Carlos; Mr. E. Duchesne, the Doctor; Mr. H. Montrose, Pomposo; Mr. E. Warden, Buffo "Balthazar;" Mr. H. Leighton, Perez; Mr. G. Caldwell, Sancho. Prices of admission: Balcony boxes, $1 50; parquette, $1; dress circle, 50c.; gallery, 30c.; proscenium boxes, $6 and $10; promenade tickets to all parts of the house, 75c. Seats secured without extra charge at the theatre, and at W. A. Pond's, No. 547 Broadway. Steinway's celebrated pianos used at this theatre. Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.......MR. J. W. LINGARD

First nights of the new French drama of OSANORE; Or, THE FORTUNES OF A SOLDIER, by Edwin F. De Nyse, with the drama of the SPECTRE OF THE LAKE.

GUSTAVUS GEARY—IRVING HALL.

GRAND BALLAD CONCERT. GUSTAVUS GEARY has the pleasure of announcing his ANNUAL CONCERT, to take place in Irving Hall, next THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, assisted by his daughter MINA, and a HOST OF EMINENT ARTISTES.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Choice reserved seats for sale, for any evening, at No. 575 Broadway, Room No. 1, over Brooks' Shoe Store, and DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

GRAND INAUGURAL CONCERT, BY THE STRAKOSCH TROUPE, MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 1.

THE TURF.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.—INcorporated under an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act for the Incorporation of Associations for Improving the Breed of Horses."

PROGRAMME OF THE INAUGURATION MEETING, TO TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH, WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH, THURSDAY, THE 27TH, AND SATURDAY, THE 29TH DAYS OF SEPTEMBER, 1866, AT THE NEW COURSE, "JEROME PARK," AT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

FIRST DAY, SEPT. 25.

FIRST RACE.—Dash of 1½ miles, for 3-year olds; winner of the Derby or Travers Stakes 7 pounds extra, but penalties not to accumulate.

SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—"THE INAUGURATION RACE;" 4 mile heats, for all ages; 3-year olds to carry 90 pounds, 4-year olds 104 pounds, 5-year olds and upward 114 pounds, 3 pounds allowed to mares and geldings. Closed with 29 entries.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26.

FIRST RACE.—"THE NURSERY RACE;" dash of one mile for 2-year olds, to carry 90 pounds. Closed with 29 entries.

SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—Two mile heats; for all ages.

THIRD RACE—SAME DAY.—"SELLING PREMIUM" for all ages, 1½ mile dash; horses entered to be sold for $2,500, to carry proper weight; $1,500, allowed 70 pounds; $1,000 12, pounds. The winner to be offered for sale on usual terms.

FOURTH RACE—SAME DAY.—"POST RACE;" dash of 3 miles, for all ages; all horses to carry 100 pounds, except 3-year olds, who must carry their appropriate weight. To close on the 1st of September; three or more to fill; three pounds allowed mares and geldings.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 27.

FIRST RACE—"HURDLE RACE;" handicap for all ages; two miles, over eight hurdles.

SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—"THE JEROME RACE;" mile heats, for 3-year olds. Closed with 29 entries.

THIRD RACE—SAME DAY.—For all ages, 1¾ miles dash; horses beaten once during the meeting allowed 7 pounds; those beaten twice or more, 14 pounds.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.

FIRST RACE.—Mile heats, for all ages.

SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—Dash of 1¼ miles, free for all ages.

THIRD RACE—SAME DAY.—"THE GRAND NATIONAL RACE;" 2¼ miles, a free Handicap. To name and close the first of September; weights to be published by the 10th of September; acceptances and declarations to be made on or before the 20th of September. Certificates of merit will be issued by the Club to such horses as may excel at these races.

Nominations to be made to JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York.

PRICES.

To the quarter-stretch for the meeting	$15
To the quarter-stretch per day	5
Admittance to the ground	1
Admittance to the grand stand	1
Carriages and saddle-horses	1

No charge for coachmen or footmen in livery.

Carriages occupied by members of the club or gentlemen holding quarter-stretch tickets are allowed to pass the second gate leading to the Pic-nic Grove and the South Circle, inside the course. No extra charge for ladies passing to this portion of the grounds.

Gates open at 10 o'clock. Races commence at 1 o'clock. Tickets for sale at Delmonico's, Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, New-York Hotel, Wallack's Theatre, O'Conner's, 14th-st., Fifth avenue Hotel.

W. B. DUNCAN, Esq., J. F. PURDY, Esq., PAUL S. FORBES, Esq., A. KEENE RICHARDS, Esq., E. BOUDINOT COLT, Esq., } Race Stewards for the Meeting.
AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., Presiding Steward.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary A. J. C.

FORDHAM RACES!!!

JEROME PARK—TO AND FROM THE RACES BY WATER.—The steamer TIGER LILY, Capt. S. BULLOCK, and extra boats for the occasion, will leave Harlem, running in connection with New-York and Harlem boats, (which leave Peck-slip and 8th-st.,) and Second and Third Avenue cars, through every trip to Fordham landing, within ¾ of a mile of the Park, during the racing week. Conveyances will be at Fordham landing to carry persons to and from the track. Boats will leave the Company's landing at each end of the route, Harlem and Fordham, every even hour from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. Fare, each way, 10 cents.

D. D. INSLEE, Ass't Sup't.
OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND S. D. NAVIGATION COMPANY, HARLEM, Sept. 24, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, and licenses. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties proscribed by law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

IMMENSE SUCCESS of the wonderful BUISLAY FAMILY, BUISLAY FAMILY, who will appear EVERY EVENING. Also at a GRAND MATINEE } EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in series of their marvelous performances, embracing THE STARTLING NIAGARA LEAP, By JULIO and GRUET BUISLAY, ICARIAN GAMES. GRAND TABLEAUX. The great feat of equilibrium entitled THE SPIRAL MOUNTAIN, By ETTIENNE BUISLAY. Also, first time here of the new act entitled LES DEUX COMIQUES. And a grand ballet divertissement entitled LA MAJA DE SEVIGLIA.

La Maja de Seviglia.......Senorita Rosita.
Lorenzo.......Henri Agouste.
Peatro.......Auguste Buislay.
Father Pedro.......Adolph Buislay.

Concluding with the comic pantomime of the VILLAGE APOTHECARY. Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER.......Director

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24. LAST SIX NIGHTS OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, in Dion Boucicault's drama, RIP VAN WINKLE; OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Founded on Washington Irving's beautiful story. New scenery, painted by E. Hayes and D. A. Strong. The music by Thomas Baker, Esq., and M. Rivere. THE VERY GREAT DESIRE expressed by Mr. JEFFERSON'S friends to see him in the AMERICAN COUSIN has decided the DIRECTOR to arrange for its production MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 1, 1866.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER.......Director. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—THE POPULAR FAMILY MATINEES WILL BE RESUMED WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 26. Admission to Matinee, all parts of the House, 50 cents. Children 25 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS, SUNDAY EVENING,

GRAND CONCERT OF SACRED AND CLASSIC MUSIC. Admission (for this occasion only:) FIFTY CENTS, to all parts of the house, except Family Circle, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Madame MARIE FREDERICI. Mr. FRANZ HIMMER. THE CELEBRATED GERMAN OPERA CHOIR. GRAND ORCHESTRA of leading Instrumentalists. A delightful programme has been selected in order to make this Concert unusually gratifying. ADOLPH NEUENDORF, Conductor.

FRENCH THEATRE.

RISTORI.......MARY STUART
Director.......J. GRAU

RISTORI'S ticket office at Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway.

Sale of tickets commences daily at 8½ A. M., when seats can be secured three days in advance. To defeat speculation, the management will retain for sale at the Theatre Francais, on the evening of each performance of Mme. RISTORI, a limited number of seats for the accommodation of the public. On and after MONDAY next the office for subscriptions for the remaining nights of the season will be at the Theatre Francais.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, Third Subscription, MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role in Schiller's renowned MARY STUART, Supported by her eminent Company. WEDNESDAY, FOURTH, AND FRIDAY, FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS. THURSDAY—MME. RISTORI in Brooklyn. Proscenium Boxes, four seats, $20; Private Boxes four seats, $16; Orchestra Seats, $3; Dress Circle, $2; general admission, $1 50; Family Circle, 75 cents.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RISTORI. THURSDAY, Sept. 27, DEBUT OF MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI, IN HER GREAT ROLE OF MEDEA. The only authorized ticket offices are—In Brooklyn, Academy of Music; New-York, Chickering & Sons, No. 652 Broadway, and Ruliman's ticket office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway. Price of admission—Parquette, Parquette Circle and Balcony, $2 50; Proscenium Boxes, according to size and location, $4 per seat; general admission, $1 50; Family Circle, 75 cents. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA.......H. DRAPER, Director

On THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, will be produced Verdi's RIGOLETTO, in which masterwork will appear Miss EMILY BOUGHTON, Prima Donna Debutante, supported by

La Signora Bina di Rossi.......Contralto
Signor Massimiliani.......Tenore
Signor Orlandini.......Barytone
Signor Herr Weinlich.......Basso
Signor Rosa.......Conductor

A complete Italian chorus and the full orchestra of the late Academy of Music. Seats secured without extra charge on and after Monday.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers.......Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.

MONDAY, Sept. 24, will be performed, first time at this Theatre, the capital Comedy in two acts A FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN. After which a new Burlesque Extravaganza, called RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE; or, the Loves of Lord Lovell and Nancy Bell, in which Miss FANNY YOUNG, the celebrated burlesque actress from Australia, will make her first appearance in America. The entertainment will embrace the entire company—Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, McKee, Rankin, Jno. Farley, Bland, Percy, Metkiff, Mesdames Cole, Cane, Henry, Lewis, Rosita, and a full corps de ballet. Commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager.......G. L. FOX.

GRACE DARLING, THE HEROINE OF THE ISLES.
Miss FANNY HERRING.......as.......Grace Darling
Mr. G. L. FOX.......as.......Timothy Seagull

IRVING HALL.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS. On SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, the following artists will assist in an entire new programme: THEODORE THOMAS AND HIS SPLENDID ORCHESTRA! Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN, the celebrated prima donna. Mr. J. POLLACK, from the Royal Opera of Dresden, his first appearance at these concerts, Mr. J. ELLERS, Obo Soloist. Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist and Accompanyist. Tickets, 50 cts. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; to begin at 8.

ANSCHUTZ MUSIC INSTITUTE,

STECK'S MUSIC HALL, NO. 141 EAST 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.

The office of the Institute is now open from 9 to 4 P. M., for the reception of applications and examination of pupils. For circulars, terms, &c., apply as above. The course will commence Sept. 17.

CARL ANSCHUTZ.

RISTORI ADMINISTRATION.—TO DEfeat speculation, the management will retain for sale at the Theatre Francais on the evening of each performance of Mme. RISTORI a limited number of seats for the accommodation of the public. On and after Monday next the office for subscriptions for the remaining nights of the season will be at the Theatre Francais.

HENRY WERTHEIMBER, Treasurer.

FRENCH THEATRE—RISTORI.—CARriages for Mme. Ristori's performances must be set down with horses' heads toward the 6th-av., and take up in the same order. This regulation will be strictly enforced.

NEW-YORK FENCING AND SPARRING ACADEMY, No. 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., open from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A POSITION AS ORGANIST, BY an accomplished musician who understands thoroughly sacred and classical music, and is qualified to conduct a choir; the best of references. Address M., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

PIANOS—UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, a moderate prices; new and second-hand pianos to rent. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, Piano-forte Warerooms No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—$75 to $1,000 each. Warerooms, No 596 Broadway, where may be found much the largest assortment of reed instruments in the country. A few second-hand melodeons and harmoniums at low prices.

AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 244 East 13th-st., Piano, Violin, Flute and Vocal Music. Terms $10. The Conservatory instruction books free to pupils. Founded in 1863. E. G. LOCKE, Manager.

A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER OF the piano desires a few more pupils; terms $15 and $20 per quarter. Address R. C. D., care of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL Conservatory, Schuberth's Building, No. 820 Broadway. Terms, $10 per quarter for every branch.

MUSIC.—$10 PER QUARTER FOR INSTRUCtion on the Piano, by an experienced teacher. Apply at No. 266 West 21st-st., near 8th-av., (old No. 188.)

DANCING.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN,

Sawyer's Room, Fulton-av., corner Jay st.; No. 274 Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av. Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 5. Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, Commencing SATURDAY, Oct. 6. Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Mr. Dodworth will be at the rooms on those days to receive those wishing to register pupils. Please send for a circular.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY

WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1866, at his new and elegant rooms, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

While in Europe Mr. DeGarmo had the honor to be elected a member of the *Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Théâtre Imperial de l'Opera*, which places him in immediate possession of all new dances.

Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co's, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy. JUST RECEIVED, THE NEW VALSE "L'AMERICAINE."

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th av., New-York, will open for the season Oct. 6, 1866. Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings. Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS, BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 24th-st.—Classes for children, ladies, gentlemen; all dances taught in one quarter; six dances taught in six lessons.

LECTURES.

PROF. GEO. W. L. BICKLEY, [illegible] of the [illegible] Medical Institute of [illegible] will deliver a Free Course of Medical Lectures [illegible] No. 24 Cooper Institute, commencing at 7½ [illegible] DAY EVENING [illegible] afternoon for ladies [illegible] for Gentlemen only. The public is respectfully invited.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Removal of Gens. Sandford, Burnside, Spicer, Hall, Danforth and Allen—Rejoicing in the First Division—Inspection in the Third Brigade—Swordsmanship—Interesting News from all Parts of the State—Military Matters in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania—Miscellaneous Gossip.

We present our customary weekly *résumeé* of National Guard news from all parts of the State, for the information of those taking an active interest in our citizen soldiery, and have added many interesting items from other States. The activity noticeable in military affairs is encouraging.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. SANDFORD.

For six long years the members of the First Division New-York State National Guard, have been laboring zealously and assiduously to secure the passage of a law that would fix a period of limitation to the holding of commissions in the State service. Their endeavors were so far successful as to secure a revision of the military code of the State of New-York, and the insertion of two important sections, both aimed at the long-continued abuse of officers holding one grade for life or at will. One of these sections (93) provides that "if any commissioned officer shall have become or shall hereafter become incapable of performing the duties of his office, and any commissioned officer who shall have served in the same grade for the continuous period of ten years, may be placed on the supernumerary list and withdrawn from active service and command."

Section 94, in furtherance of the previous section, provides that "The Commander-in-Chief shall cause to assemble a Board of not less than three, nor more than five, commissioned officers, all of whom shall have served in the volunteer service of the United States, one of whom at least shall be of the medical staff, to determine the facts as to the nature and occasion of the disability of such officers as appear disabled or unfit, from any cause, to perform military service, such Board being hereby invested with the powers of a court of inquiry and court-martial, and their decision shall be subject to like revision as that of such courts by the Commander-in-Chief. The Board, whenever it finds an officer incapacitated for active service, shall report such fact to the Commander-in-Chief, and if he approves such judgment, the disabled officer shall thereupon be placed upon the supernumerary list, according to the provisions of this act; provided, always, that the members of the Board shall in every case be sworn to an honest and impartial performance of their duties, and that no officer shall be placed upon the supernumerary list by the action of said Board without having had a fair and full hearing before the Board, if upon due summons he shall demand it. Provided that it shall not be necessary to refer any case for the action of such Board arising under section ninety-three, except the officer designated by the Commander-in-Chief to be retired, shall, within twenty days after notice that he will be retired, by notice in writing to be served on the Adjutant-General, demand a hearing and examination before such Board."

Agreeably to these two sections, Gov. FENTON (having been sorely pressed upon the subject) ordered that such a Retiring Board should be appointed, and the following order was forthwith issued from the Adjutant-General's headquarters:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 13, 1866.

General Orders, No. 13.—1. Pursuant to section ninety-four, (94,) Military Code, a Board of Officers is hereby organized and appointed to examine into the facts, and report to the Commander-in-Chief, concerning all such cases as shall be brought before them, arising under section ninety-three (93) of the said code, to wit:

Brig.-Gen. Jacob H. Lansing, commanding Twentieth Brigade National Guard.

Brig.-Gen. James E. Pomfret, Surgeon-General on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

Col. Rush C. Hawkins, commanding First Regiment National Guard.

Col. James Jourdan, commanding Thirteenth Regiment National Guard.

Lieut.-Col. Theodore B. Gates, commanding Twentieth Regiment National Guard.

2. The said Board of officers will be convened by order from these headquarters, as the exigencies of the service may require.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

WILLIAM IRVINE, Adjutant-General.

Soon after this order was issued notices were made out and served upon Maj.-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD, commanding the First Division; Maj.-Gen. SAMUEL S. BURNSIDE, commanding the Fifth Division, and Brig.-Gens. CHARLES B. SPICER, WILLIAM HALL, DARIUS ALLEN, and GEORGE E. DANFORTH, of the First, Third, Tenth and Eighteenth Brigades, directing them to appear before the Retiring Board and show cause why they should not be placed upon the retired list. The reason why these five general officers were selected, was because of their having held their present rank so long. Gen. SANDFORD received his commission on the 10th of May, 1837; Gen. BURNSIDE's commission bears date April 6 1854, while Gen. SPICER was commissioned Dec. 30, 1850; Gen. HALL, Nov. 8, 1841; Gen. ALLEN, Aug. 5, 1853, and Gen. DANFORTH, April 17, 1854. It is understood that Maj.-Gen. JOHN TAYLOR COOPER, of the Third Division, who was commissioned July 1, 1847; Major-Gen. WM. C. BROWN, of the Sixth Division, whose commission dates March 6, 1864; and Major-Gen. WM. S. FULLERTON, of the Seventh Division, dating Dec. 27, 1855, will also be notified that they will be required to appear before the Retiring Board, on the same grounds. Brig.-Gen. HENRY A. SAMSON, of the Eighth Brigade, also falls under the same order, he having held his present grade since March 15, 1854. That this is a very good beginning cannot be denied, and the prospects of the State troops were never brighter than at present. The sudden retiring of five Major and five Brigadier-Generals causes the life blood of the National Guard to flow with a quicker impulse, and the prospect of speedy promotion stirs up all the latent feeling and enthusiasm of the members.

In the First Division of this City the retirement of Major-Gen. SANDFORD appears to be the general topic of conversation, and it is useless to disguise the fact that a universal feeling of joy is expressed on every side. The late Commander of the First Division has been for some years quite unpopular with the rank and file of that command, and he was generally saddled with all the mistakes and "hitches" so frequently observable in the movements of the Division on occasions of public parade, until it became so much the fashion to poke fun at the General that every one did it from habit. One of the causes of the great dislike manifested by the members of the First Division for their venerable commander was that he had dropped behind the age, and the young men did not know him. When Gen. SANDFORD received his commission as a Major-General in the State forces scarcely one in ten of the present rank and file of his Division were alive, as the great majority of our citizen soldiery are under thirty, and it only lacks a few months of thirty years since Gen. SANDFORD first assumed the twin stars. The National Guard is supposed to change its *personnel* every seven years, and it does so with very few exceptions, where men are promoted from rank to rank in order to retain them in command. The justice of the proposed retirement of officers who have held one grade for more than ten years commends itself to all common-sense people. Gens. SPICER and HALL have also to bow to the general feeling and retire from active command. That they will see the necessity no one will doubt, and they will bear with them the love and friendship of their respective commands. Very little is known in this City regarding the other Generals we have enumerated as having been retired or likely to fail, but they all bear excellent reputations, and are only displaced because of the general ru[le].

As we have already stated, Gen. SANDFORD was commissioned a Major-General in the National Guard on the 10th of May, 1837, since which time he has retained active command. He seemed to feel pained by this sudden ending of his military career, and has been remarkably reticent in relation to it since the orders were served upon him on Thursday last. At the first blush it seemed as though a disposition to dispute the law would be evinced, as the opinion was given by many of our prominent lawyers that the Governor has no power to relieve an officer of the militia of his command, and that the removal of Gen. SANDFORD was unconstitutional. This opinion was based on Section 15 of the Constitution of this State, which is as follows:

"The commissioned officers of the militia shall be commissioned by the Governor, and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office unless by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended, or by the decision of a court-martial, pursuant to law. The present officers of the militia shall hold their commissions, subject to removal as before provided."

That this is fallacious ground, the sections from the Military Code, already quoted, will sufficiently prove. When the news of the removal of the General was first made known it was rumored on the street that the act was a sequence to the action of Gen. SANDFORD in ordering out the First Division; but this has been contradicted by the Governor himself, who disclaims all political motive in the matter.

Regarding the probable successor to Gen. SANDFORD very little can be said at present. Among the more prominent candidates will be, of course, the present commander, *pro tem.*, Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL, who ranks high among the leading officers of the Division as an enterprising and efficient officer. His success as Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, and his careful handling of the Fourth Brigade since he assumed command, a year ago, will go far toward assisting him in the approaching canvass. Gen. MARSHAL LEFFERTS is also mentioned in connection with the succession.

Col. LYNCH is now in command of the First Brigade, Col. VARIAN of the Third and Col. HULL of the Fourth, and these officers seem to have the inside track for promotion.

INSPECTIONS IN THE THIRD BRIGADE.

Agreeably to orders issued by Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM HALL, of the Third Brigade, the several regiments in that command will parade fully uniformed, armed and equipped for the annual inspection, on Tompkins-square, in the following order:

The First Regiment, Col. HAWKINS, on Monday, Oct. 1, at 1 P. M.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. CLARK, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 10 A. M.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. VARIAN, on Thursday, Oct. 4, at 1 P. M.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment, Col. FARRAR, on Monday, Oct. 8, at 1 P. M.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. LE GAL, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 1 P. M.

The brigade staff will report on the above days to the Brigade Inspector. The Eighth Regiment expects to be able to parade in their new gray uniform.

In compliance with brigade orders, the Seventh Regiment will parade for inspection, in full uniform, (with knapsack and haversack,) on Tuesday, Oct. 2. Roll-call of companies at 9:15 o'clock A. M. Field and staff will report to the Colonel, and the non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps, will report to the Adjutant at the same hour.

ELECTION FOR MAJOR IN THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The following order has been issued from the headquarters of the Fifth Brigade, Second Division, by order of Brig.-Gen. PHILIP S. CROOKE, commanding:

"Pursuant to the laws governing the Militia of this State, an election is hereby ordered to be held on the 25th day of September, 1866, at the City Armory, in the City of Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock, P. M., to fill the office of Major in the Thirteenth Regiment, Fifth Brigade and Second Division of the New-York State Militia, which has become vacant by the resignation of JOSEPH B. LEGGETT. The commandant of the regiment in which such vacancy has occurred, will cause the proper notices of such election to be served upon those whom it may concern, at least five days before the day of such election."

INTERESTING TO VETERANS OF THE EIGHTY-NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. H. C. BOOMZ, late Lieutenant-Colonel Eighty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, and residing at Oxford, N. Y., has published the following notice, which will be of interest to those concerned: "All re-enlisted men of the Eighty-ninth who were accredited to New-York City, and who have not received their $300 bounty, are requested to forward their names and address to the undersigned. The papers of towns in which men were raised for the Eighty-ninth Regiment are requested to copy the above, and thus confer a favor upon deserving defenders of the country."

DRILL ORDERS FOR THE TENTH BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. DARIUS ALLEN, commanding the Tenth Brigade, Third Division, in General Orders No. 4, dated Troy, Sept. 10, makes the following announcement, in relation to drills and parades:

The Seventy-second Regiment, Col. N. S. MILLER commanding, will rendezvous, armed, uniformed and equipped, at the public house kept by PETER G. CLARK, in the town of East Greenbush, on the 6th day of October, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Ninety-seventh Regiment, Col. S. GREENMAN commanding, will rendezvous at the public house kept by W. KNOWLTON, at Hoosick Falls, on the 8th day of October, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. I. MCCONIHE, Jr., will rendezvous at the Court-house, in the City of Troy, on the 10th day of October, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Commanding officers of regiments will see that the proper returns are made to the Commanding-General within ten days after the parade, by their Adjutants and commanding officers of companies, of all delinquencies and deficiencies in said regiments, duly certified according to law.

NEW UNIFORMS FOR THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

This command performed efficient and arduous service in the Pennsylvania campaign, in June and July, 1863. While thus engaged the uniforms of the men were worn out, and since that time the men have been unable to perform military duty, except the drills of companies at the armory. This regiment was also in the United States service during the Summer and Fall of 1864, and again enlisted on the 18th day of March, 1865, for the term of one year, and was nearly ready for the field when the war terminated. After three years of persistent effort, Col. J. Q. ADAMS has succeeded in relieving the regiment of a debt of $3,000, and procuring 500 new uniforms of the chasseur pattern. Jackets of dark blue, trimmed with light blue, sky blue pantaloons and dark blue caps, trimmed with light blue braid. The command will parade in their new uniforms during the ensuing month.

DRILL ORDERS FOR THE SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Agreeably to General Order No. 7, issued by Col. WILLIAM LANSING, commanding the Seventy-sixth Regiment, dated Truxton, N. Y., Sept. 6, the officers and non-commissioned officers of that regiment will assemble at the village of Cortland on Tuesday, the 25th inst., for drill and instruction. The officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regiment, uniformed or ununiformed, whose names appear upon the company books or muster rolls, will also assemble in the village of Cortland at 8 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 26th inst., for muster, inspection and review. The commandants of companies are charged with the duty of promulgating this order throughout their respective commands, and will be held responsible for a strict compliance therewith. Commandants of companies will report to the Adjutant at the Colonel's headquarters, at the Cortland House, Cortland, as soon as they arrive.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN CONNECTICUT.

The following letter, written by CHARLES T. STANTON, Jr., Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut, affords considerable interesting information in relation to military affairs in that State:

John Brennan, Esq., Hartford, Conn.:

SIR: The Commander-in-Chief desires me to say to Mr. BRENNAN and his associate petitioners for a new military company in Hartford, that he is satisfied they would prove an effective and useful company, and more especially as many of them have already proved, in active service, that they are capable and brave soldiers, but he regrets that he feels compelled by a sense of duty to withhold his consent.

Sixty companies are authorized; forty-six or forty-seven are already formed. Hartford County has a large share, fourteen organizations in all, while the city has five good companies, three of which are in the National Guard. These five, if full, would number nearly six hundred officers and men—quite as large a force of paid militia as he feels justified in organizing here.

If any increase be permitted, it ought to be in other counties. Windham and Tolland Counties have but a single company each; Litchfield has none, and Middlesex but two—four counties with but four companies, while Hartford County has already fourteen.

THE BOUNTY QUESTION.

We would caution all discharged soldiers who may be entitled to any additional bounty, not to be in any great hurry about presenting their claims. Up to the present time no action has been taken in the matter either by the War or Treasury Departments, nor is there any likelihood that any movement in the matter will take place until after the meeting of Congress in December next. Already there are on file in the Pay Department about 40,000 bounty claims, with the number increasing at the rate of 400 or 500 per day. And in this connection it may be well to state, that this class of claims, as fast as received, are packed away in the pigeon holes of the Pay Department, a record only being kept of the names of the applicants. Soldiers entitled to bounty had better retain possession of their discharges and other papers until some definite plan is agreed upon, of which due notice will be given.

SWORD EXERCISE.

We understand that a movement is in progress which, if successful, will prove of great permanent benefit to the officers of the First Division. Capt. J. O'ROURKE, favorably known in the armies of the Potomac and the Cumberland as a distinguished professor of swordsmanship, and who will, in all probability, be made instructor of the sword exercise in the reorganizing of the Regular Army, is now endeavoring to perfect arrangements to teach the sword exercise to every commissioned officer in the First Division. His proposition is simply this: Every regiment to subscribe $100 toward a general fund, one-third of which to be set apart for the purchase of suitable prizes for those who become the most proficient in the art of wielding the sword. The remainder to defray the expenses of engaging and lighting a suitable hall and remunerate the teacher. This is an admirable plan, and deserves the approbation and patronage of every officer in the division, whether he be in the field, line or staff.

It is the intention of Capt. O'ROURKE, if the officers enter into the scheme with enthusiasm, to hold a school every night during the Winter, so that all may have an opportunity of participating and receiving a course of lessons. By this means officers may secure a complete course of tuition at a small expense, and at the same time lay the foundation for an annual tournament. After the close of the season an exhibition and test of skill will be given, at which valuable prizes will be presented to those distinguishing themselves in the tourney. Besides learning the sword exercise, each pupil will be instructed in the use of the sword on all ordinary or extraordinary occasions, and will thus acquire a great deal of knowledge not to be found in the tactics or army regulations. When it is considered that every officer in the First Division can become proficient in the sword exercise for the small sum of $3, the plan will commend itself to all at once. Many of the leading officers in the division already signify their approbation of the scheme, and it is to be earnestly hoped that Capt. O'ROURKE may find the great body of commissioned officers in the National Guard of a similar mind, for the matter is an important one, as the present ignorance of our militia officers in this respect is a lamentable one.

RHODE ISLAND MILITARY.

The Providence *Journal* says that the several military companies in Pawtucket are active in filling their ranks, and perfecting themselves in drill preparatory to the muster of the First Brigade, which is to take place on the 26th inst. The Tower Light Battery have been drilling recently, and Company E, of the First Regiment, were occupied in drilling and perfecting their organization one evening last week. Their organization is now nearly complete, and Capt. BUCKLIN and his officers are sparing no pains to make this a model company.

THE OLD PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

One day last week a general Convention of the members of the Old Pennsylvania Reserves was held at Sprecher's Exchange Hotel, Lancaster, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the meeting of the members of the Reserves, held at the La Pierre House, in this city, on the 3d of July last. Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. SICKEL, of the Third Regiment, was elected temporary Chairman, and Col. JOHN H. TAGGART, of the Twelfth Regiment, Secretary. Brevet Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH W. FISHER, Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. G. SICKEL, and others, made addresses, advocating the formation of an association which will bring together annually the members of the Old Corps in friendly intercourse. They also stated that there were about four thousand of the Reserves still surviving, and it was believed that fully one-half of them would attend at these annual celebrations.

The following gentlemen were then elected permanent officers of the Board: President, Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN; Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. H. G. SICKEL, of Third Regiment; Treasurer, Col. J. P. TAYLOR, of First Cavalry; Recording Secretary, Adjt. JOHN C. HARVEY, of First Regiment; Corresponding Secretary, Col. JOHN H. TAGGART, of Twelfth Regiment.

After some other minor business the Convention took a recess, and on reassembling in the afternoon, listened to an address by Col. R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, after which it adjourned.

The next meeting will be held at Harrisburgh, on the 30th of May, 1867, the anniversary of the battle of Bethesda Church, the last battle in which the Reserves participated.

MILITIA FINES.

A number of citizens subject to fine for non-performance of militia duty have been running about between the County Treasurer's and County Clerk's offices seeking where to pay their fines. The County Treasurer—Mr. DEVLIN—states that he knows nothing about the matter, and that he believes the Receiver of Taxes is the only person authorized to receive fines. The latter official is quite certain that it forms no portion of his duty to receive militia fines, but thinks the County Clerk is the proper person to apply to. The County Clerk, however, appears merely to know that he is not authorized to receive fines, and thus the matter stands for the present. According to the law the County Treasurer is the only person authorized to receive militia fines, but it is probable that he will not be prepared to receive them until a list of delinquents is sent into him by those having charge of the muster rolls. The statements made that fines are now being paid is incorrect.

THE LAST VOLUNTEERS HOME.

The last squad of volunteers from the State of New-York have at length arrived home in Troy. That city has the honor of furnishing the first regiment in the field from the country, and the last to return, whether from City or country. Company A, Griswold Cavalry, is the title of the troop.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

GEORGE W. DUNN, formerly Major of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, has been appointed by Gov. FENTON, Colonel of the Forty-fourth Regiment National Guard. This is an excellent appointment.

In Company Order No. 6, issued by Capt. ALEX. D. SHAW, of Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment, that gentleman announces that having been elected Captain of that company, he assumes command, *vice* G. M. DUSENBERRY promoted Major. The following changes are also announced in the same order: Corp. JOHN I. MANDEVILLE elected First Lieutenant; private THOS. SPEAR elected Fifth Sergeant; private OSCAR W. DUSENBERRY elected Corporal, *vice* J. I. MANDEVILLE promoted.

The annual target excursion of Company K, Eleventh Regiment, Washington Rifles, on Monday last, was a unique and successful affair. Delegates from the Colonia, Orpheus, Frahsinon and Bloomingdale Singing Clubs were present, and added to the enjoyment of the day and evening by singing several concerted pieces in the music of the Fatherland.

The resignation of Quartermaster C. T. MCCLENACHAN, of the Seventh Regiment, having been accepted, he has been honorably discharged from the service.

The regular drill season of the Seventh Regiment will commence on the 1st of October. All officers and non-commissioned officers will be required to thoroughly understand their duties, and should be perfectly qualified to instruct recruits. Punctual attendance at drill and an earnest effort for military improvement are enjoined upon the officers and members of the regiment.

The regular drills of Company I, Twelfth Regiment, will commence on Thursday evening, Sept. 27, at 8 o'clock, at the Armory. Members are directed to appear at all drills, in full fatigue uniform, (except leggings,) unless otherwise ordered.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MURDERERS OF OTERO.

Gonzales and Pellicier in Their Cells—The Day of Their Execution—Admissions of Guilt.

As the day approaches on which GONZALES and PELLICIER, the murderers of the young Cuban, Señor JOSÉ GARCIA OTERO, are to be executed, much interest is felt in the doomed men. Many persons have visited them, but as neither of them can talk English intelligibly, these interviews are of little profit to the curious. The men bear their confinement stoically, and have occasioned their keepers comparatively little trouble. They have made up their minds that there is no escaping the extreme penalty of the law, and are consequently growing somewhat anxious in regard to their spiritual welfare. They are visited frequently by clergymen of their own faith and nativity, who strive to induce them to seek forgiveness for their sins. As yet the impression made upon them by their holy teachers is not of the most encouraging nature. They seem more anxious to secure the punishment of their companion, VIELE, than the salvation of their own souls.

Senor OTERO, it will be remembered, was killed in Brooklyn City Park on the night of the 23d of November last, after a most desperate struggle. The deed was committed with razors and a bludgeon, the unfortunate man having been hacked and slashed in a most horrible manner. Robbery was the object of the murderers, and they succeeded in obtaining a considerable sum of money. GONZALES and PELLICIER were arrested on suspicion immediately afterward, and sufficient evidence was found against them to secure their conviction. One of the links in the chain of evidence—and the one which alone secured the arrest of PELLICIER—was the finding of a glove near the dead body of OTERO. This glove was badly cut across the back of the hand and fingers. A policeman watching the Havana steamers saw a man going on board with his hand bound up. The officer arrested him, and he proved to be PELLICIER. When the slashed glove was put upon his hand it was found that beneath each cut in the glove was a corresponding one in the hand. A young Spaniard named VIELE came forward and volunteered testimony against GONZALES and PELLICIER, but being himself suspected, was arrested and is still in custody, although not yet convicted.

Since the Court of Appeals confirmed the sentence of death pronounced against GONZALES and PELLICIER, and fixed upon the 12th of October as the day of execution, GONZALES has denounced VIELE as the instigator and real perpetrator of the murder, and is supported in his statement by PELLICIER. They say that VIELE proposed to them to rob OTERO, and they consented to participate, but deny having contemplated killing him. According to their story, VIELE procured a dagger and two razors, and then invited them and OTERO to Brooklyn in the evening, ostensibly to inquire about some glass works. They proceeded to the City Park, after drinking several times, and immediately on getting inside the inclosure one of them seized OTERO, thinking to rob him simply, but VIELE at once commenced the work of murder. The victim was a powerful man, and struggled manfully for his life; but the three villains speedily dispatched him, a blow on the head with a bludgeon having rendered him insensible. The two condemned men aver that VIELE was the principal actor throughout, furnishing everything that was required to complete the work. At the trial VIELE was a principal witness against GONZALES and PELLICIER, and they now desire to live long enough to be assured that his punishment will be certain to follow theirs. They do not deny their own guilt, or attempt to palliate it, and admit that their sentence is just; but they want to include in their doom him who gave them up to justice. There is other evidence against VIELE, which corroborates the statements of the condemned men, and those who are perfectly familiar with the case do not doubt that he was the instigator. He is represented as being a sharp, shrewd, unprincipled man, familiar with our language and with New-York and Brooklyn, while the others were strangers to both. The statements of GONZALES and PELLICIER were made recently to their counsel, a Spanish gentleman, who communicated it to the Sheriff. An effort is being made to secure a respite for the men till after the trial of VIELE, in the hope that they may be able to throw some light on the case, although, of course, their own testimony could not be used. It is not believed that any respite will be granted them.

A TRAGIC AFFAIR IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

An Italian Image-Maker Quarrels with his Employer about a Bust of Ristori—He then Shoots his Opponent and Commits Suicide.

A terrible tragedy occurred yesterday morning in the Fourteenth Ward, involving the crimes of murder and suicide. The facts in this remarkable case, as gathered by our reporter, are simply these: Mr. PIETRO FUNARI, a manufacturer of plaster-of-paris statuettes, and casts of a similar nature, having his studio at No. 145 Elm-street, and residing directly opposite at No. 146, has had in his employ, at irregular intervals, an Italian artist named ALESSANDRO A. URANIA, who was in the habit of executing sundry casts to order. Since the advent of Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI, the eminent Italian tragedienne, Mr. FUNARI was desirous of getting out for popular sale a plaster bust of the talented and celebrated *artiste*. With this end in view, he sent for and engaged URANIA to execute the model for him, impressing upon his employe the great necessity of haste, in order that they should be first in the field. URANIA proceeded with his work with somewhat indifferent haste, and came to the studio yesterday morning at a later hour than usual. Mr. FUNARI becoming impatient, took occasion to again urge upon URANIA the necessity for diligence and dispatch, and requested him not to waste any more valuable time. His employe did not take these hints in the proper spirit and waxed wroth at the repeated urgings of Mr. FUNARI, giving him some angry words in return. A quarrel then ensued between them, and hot and hasty language was exchanged as they stood on the stairs leading into the basement of Mr. FUNARI's premises. As both men were natives of Italy and of impetuous and fiery temper, the quarrel was a fierce one, and was ended by URANIA suddenly thrusting his right hand into his pantaloons pocket and drawing therefrom a small revolver. FUNARI, seeing the weapon, immediately closed with his opponent, and a strugle ensued. URANIA, however, succeeded in wrenching himself from his employer's grasp, and sprang back, at the same time discharging one chamber of his pistol at FUNARI. The bullet took effect just below the nipple of the unfortunate man's left breast, and both men stumbled down the stairs into the basement.

FLIGHT OF THE MURDERER.

As soon as URANIA could regain his feet he sprang up the steps, and ran bareheaded down Elm-street. Officer MATHEW HYNDES, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who was on post in that neighborhood, heard the shot fired, and on going toward the scene of the tragedy saw the man running away with a pistol in his hand. He gave chase, being joined in the pursuit by several citizens. URANIA kept on down Elm-street to Howard, through Howard to Crosby, being closely followed by the patrolman, who had hopes of speedily overtaking the fugitive. As the latter reached the intersection of Grand and Crosby streets, he cast a hurried glance over his shoulder, when, seeing Officer HYNDES within three or four paces of him, he evidently gave up in despair; for suddenly halting, he placed the muzzle of his revolver to his temple and pulled the trigger. The bullet passed through his brain, causing almost instant death. The body, still warm and palpitating, was placed in a wagon and removed to the Spring-street Station-house.

THE WOUNDED MAN.

All this occupied but a few minutes of time, so that Officer HYNDES was soon enabled to look after the wounded man. On reaching the basement where Mr. FUNARI had fallen, the officer found him partially conscious, but unable to speak, from excessive loss of blood. Obtaining assistance, the wounded man was removed to his residence, across the street. An hour later, when Deputy Coroner JOHN BEACH, M. D., reached the scene, Mr. FUNARI was very low and insensible, and appeared to be sinking rapidly. Dr. BEACH made an external examination of the wound, giving it as his opinion that the ball had penetrated the left lung, and that the patient could not survive the injuries so received. This subsequently proved correct, as FUNARI died at 3:30 P. M.

The Deputy Coroner next proceeded to the Station-house and made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased murderer. He found that the bullet had pierced the right temple, passed into the brain and lodged over the left eye. The appearance of the body was ghastly in the extreme.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner GOVEY, yesterday afternoon proceeded to the Spring-street Station-house and held an inquest upon the body, when the following evidence was elicited:

STATEMENT OF THE OFFICER.

I am a policeman of the Fourteenth Precinct; was on duty this morning about twenty minutes past eight, was on duty and standing on the corner of Centre and Howard streets; my attention was drawn to deceased by seeing him standing bareheaded, and excitedly going out of Elm into Howard-street; thinking something was wrong, I pursued him; he turned into Crosby and ran toward Grand-street; when he reached the corner of Grand and Crosby I was within six feet of him; he turned and looked at me, then shot himself in the head with a pistol; he fell immediately; I then got a wagon and brought him to the Station-house, and by the time we reached here he was dead; I returned to the place where he shot himself, and there learned that deceased had had a dispute with a man he worked for, named P. FUNARI, a moulder, doing business at Nos. 145 and 146 Elm-street; I went to the numbers named, and there found FUNARI lying on the floor, bleeding from a wound in the abdomen; he was breathing very hard and could not speak; I could not learn anything more about the difficulty.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD MARKIE.

I live in Mulberry-street; am in the employ of Mr. FUNARI; have been employed by him about 8 years; deceased has been in his employ on and off fully that time; URANIA's special busniess was an artist; FUNARI wanted a bust of RISTORI, telling URANIA that he wanted it as soon as possible, and if it sold well it would be good for them both; URANIA commenced on Monday or Tuesday, and worked on it up to last night; URANIA did not progress as fast as FUNARI thought he ought to, and when URANIA came this morning they had a dispute resulting in FUNARI threatening to break it, as it would be no use to him if not soon finished; URANIA replied you will, at the same time putting his hand in his pocket and pulling out a pistol, when FUNARI made a grab for him; they fell together, the pistol going off at the same time; after that they fell down the stairs; URANIA got up and ran away; I followed him, and when he got to the corner of Grand and Crosby streets, he seeing so many after him, drew his pistol and shot himself in the head; deceased has been in the habit of carrying a pistol and knife; deceased had not been thought sane at all times; he has lost a good deal of property lately, which occasioned his state of mind.

Dr. BEACH stated that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased, and found a pistol ball wound on the right side of the head, two inches anterior to the ear and about one inch above it; the ball crossed the brain and deflected downward to the base; said injury to the brain caused death.

The testimony being concluded the case was given to the Jury, who rendered the following

VERDICT.

That ALEXANDER URANIA, the deceased, came to his death by suicide, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, on the 22d of September, 1866, at the corner of Grand and Crosby streets.

It is understood that the remains will be removed to the Morgue at Bellevue Hospital.

It appears that the deceased was in the habit of carrying both a revolver and a knife, and was considered at times to be partially deranged. The cause of this derangement is stated by his associates to be the fact that he had lost considerable property during late years, though they omitted to say what the property consisted of. URANIA was unmarried, 38 years old, resided in an attic-room in the building No. 248 Mulberry-street, and was a native of Italy, as already stated. Like other men in his circumstances, the deceased took his meals at restaurants, and does not appear to have any relatives in the City.

Mr. PIETRO FURAIR has borne for seven years the reputation of a peaceable, honest and industrious workman in his peculiar line of business, being of an enterprising disposition, as the facts above narrated prove. That his efforts in life did not result in much pecuniary success would appear from the humble manner in which he lived, he and his family occupying the attic-story of No. 146 Elm-street. He was a man of powerful frame and about 42 years of age. He leaves a wife and six children almost totally unprovided for.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

THE GOLDSMITH FALSE PRETENCE CASE.

In yesterday's TIMES a paragraph appeared, stating that on Monday last, a man representing himself to be JOHN S. GOLDSMITH, of the firm of GOLDSMITH & BROTHER, wholesale dealers in cloths, at No. 432 Market-street, Philadelphia, called upon Mr. JOHN SCHLEISSINGER, a wholesale clothing merchant at No. 404 Broadway, and said he wished to purchase a bill of goods of him for the house which he represented, on thirty days' credit. In order that Mr. SCHLEISSENGER might be satisfied that everything was all right, the would-be purchaser sent a telegram to the Philadelphia house signed "LEWIS," by which signature, he said he was known to them under such circumstances. The reply to this dispatch being satisfactory, a bill of $2,500 was sold to him and shipped, as ordered, to Philadelphia. The fact that the operator was a swindler was subsequently ascertained by Mr. SCHLEISSINGER, who finding out the real state of affairs, put the matter in the hands of Detective Officers COYLE and BENNETT, who traced the goods to Philadelphia, and then to New-York. For certain reasons they were led to believe that the stolen property was in a house corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, and upon repairing thither last evening, they found GOLDSMITH, with all the property, except a single piece of the cloth, in his possession. The prisoner was arraigned before the Court yesterday morning, in custody of Inspector CARPENTER, when a charge of grand larceny was preferred against him, and he was held for examination and locked up in default of $5,000 bail. Among those who have been victimized by the accused are Messrs. BACHMAN & LOURENT, No. 48 Howard-street; DEXTER, LAMBERT & Co., No. 104 Franklin-street; A. H. BERNSTEIN, No. 555 Broadway, and J. ARIEL & Co., No. 55 Walker-street. All of these firms will prefer similar charges against the accused. It is supposed that the prisoner has been extensively engaged in this business.

NEGRO BURGLARS.

CHARLES WALKER, JOHN GOULD and JOHN POLHEMUS, all negro boys, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective FIELDS, of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of burglary, there being four charges preferred against them. It appears that about two weeks ago these young scamps forced open the rear window of AUGUSTE JUST's barber-shop, No. 388 Canal-street, and carried off twenty-one razors, a case of surgical instruments, and some other articles, valued at $100, and a portion of the property was found in their possession. On the night of the 11th inst. these boys forced open the hair-dressing saloon of JACOB HOFMEISTER, No. 404 Canal-street, and stole therefrom forty razors, some of which have been recovered. During the past week they visited the dram shop of HENRY CLARK, No. 58 Thompson-street, and carried off a quantity of clothing, valued at $60. They also broke open the grocery-store corner of York-street and West Broadway, where they obtained $6 from the till. When arrested the prisoners confessed having committed the above enumerated robberies, and acknowledged having made an attempt to break into the jewelry store of Mr. SILVERSTONE, No. 172 West Broadway. They were all held for trial in default of bail.

A SAILORS' BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER IN DIFFICULTY.

MARGARET LUCAS, who keeps a sailors' boarding-house on the corner of South-street and James slip, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen $90 in United States Treasury Notes from DENNIS JENSEN, a sailor belonging to the man-of-war *Newberne*, now lying off the Brooklyn Navy-yard. When brought before the Court the complainant stated that the accused took his pocket-book containing the money from his pocket and refused to restore it when asked to do so, and finally returned the wallet empty. After her arrest MARGARET gave JENSEN $50 of the missing money. She was held to bail to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions.

BREAKING CARGO.

Officer BURNS, of the First Precinct, arrested JOHN JACKSON yesterday afternoon on a charge of having "broached" the cargo of the steamer *Virgo* on Monday last, the property of Messrs. WOOD, FERRIS & Co., No. 62 South-street. The Steward of the vessel found six pairs of socks with him. The evidence being clear and conclusive, the prisoner was held for trial at the Court of Special Sessions, in default of bail.

BUYING BIRDS AND MONKEYS WITH COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Yesterday morning a man named MICHAEL SCANLAN, who represents himself as a boatman, residing in Greenwich-street, was arrested while endeavoring to leave the City, by Officers NESBIT and ALLEN, of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, (Harbor Police,) he being accused of having given $47 of the Bullion Bank, Washington, in exchange for thirty-three birds and two monkeys, which he purchased from two German sailors named SHOLLY OHLSON and BERNARD LORCHE, on board the *Fanny Ketchum*. When the case came up in Court, the two complainants had received a quiet hint from one of the prisoner's friends that making a charge against the prisoner would involve them in the difficulty of being sent to the House of Detention as witnesses. So, under the circumstances, they declined to make a statement on oath, and the complaint was dismissed.

ALLEGED INDECENT ASSAULT.

Yesterday afternoon, the case of ELLEN MURPHY, who preferred a charge, some time since, against the keeper of an oyster-saloon on Broadway, named JAS. MCDONNELL, for having decoyed her into a coach and then committed an indecent assault upon her, came up for argument. Mr. SPENCER said there were strong grounds for sending the case before a Jury. Mr. HOWE contended there were no grounds, inasmuch as the girl had never spoken a word about the matter to any person for five days after it had occurred. Justice HOGAN reserved his decision.

A THEFT CONFESSED.

Private Detective HUGH MASTERSON, in the employ of the Erie Railway Company, arrested NATHAN GORDON VAN AUSTEN, a clerk, 59 years of age. The charge preferred against the prisoner was the larceny of a quantity of printed paper sheets, the property of the company, and valued at $35. When arraigned before the Magistrate the accused admitted his guilt, and he was held for trial in default of bail.

A SHOPLIFTER CAUGHT.

One of the clerks in the store of Messrs. HORNTHAL & WHITEHEAD, No. 45 Murray-street, yesterday afternoon detected a man, who gave the name of JOSEPH HOWARD, in the act of stealing a piece of cloth valued at $100. He secured the shoplifter as he was about emerging from the premises, and handed him over to the policeman on post. When brought before the Magistrate, the prisoner was locked up for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

JOHN CARVEY keeps a liquor store, at No. 259 Tenth-avenue. On the night of the 6th of July last an entrance into the store was effected, by breaking the iron bar that fastened the back door, and a quantity of liquors and segars, valued at $20, taken therefrom. No clue was obtained to the perpetrators of the robbery until Thursday last, when one of the burglars, named BERNARD MURTHA, confessed to Mr. CARVEY that he, with two others, named GEORGE MATHER and JOHN BURNS, had committed the theft. The guilty parties were brought before Justice DODGE, who committed them for trial, without bail.

STREET ROBBERY.

Mr. ISAAC COHEN, residing at No. 93 Market-street, yesterday caused the arrest of LEVI ABRAHAMS, who is charged with robbery under the following circumstances: It appears that Mr. COHEN is a speculator in dry-goods. He is in the habit of buying up job lots and sending his son JULIUS to sell the goods to small dealers. About a week ago, as JULIUS was going through Baxter-street with some woollen goods, alapaca and muslins, valued in all at about $138, he was accosted by ABRAHAMS, who desired, he said, to purchase some of that class of goods. Suspecting nothing, the lad stopped to converse with his new customer, when all at once ABRAHAMS seized the goods out of his arms and ran away with them. This is young COHEN's story, but the accused strongly denies his guilt. He was committed for trial.

BIGAMY.

A German lady named ANNIE CHRISTINA SCHMIDT, and living at No. 134 East Ninth-street, apppeared as complainant against MICHAEL RITTNER on the charge of bigamy. She said she had been acquainted with him for about two years, and that during all that time he sought her hand in marriage. He told her that he had once been married, but for some cause had obtained a divorce from his wife, and that she was now living with another man. Believing his statements, and feeling, as she says, that she could reciprocate his love for her, she at length yielded to his ardent wishes, and they were married on the 24th of December, 1865. Everything went along smoothly until the other day, when the complainant was waited upon by a strange lady, who produced a marriage certificate and said she was RITTNER's true and lawful wife, and had never been divorced from him or lived with any other man. This piece of information of course made trouble. RITTNER was arrested forthwith, and conveyed before Justice DODGE, who committed him for trial in default of $2,500 bail. In justification the accused says that he was grossly intoxicated when he married Miss SCHMIDT, and that the ceremony was performed in a lager beer saloon in Fifty-third-street.

GAMBLING.

On Friday evening, about 9:30 o'clock, Patrolman J. T. DAVIS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, walked into the house No. 828 Broadway, and going up to the back parlor on the second floor, he found GEORGE PIERCE, the alleged proprietor of the place, seated behind a table, upon which a game of faro was in full operation. The officer arrested PIERCE, and subsequently carried the table, cue-box, cards and other gambling implements to the Station-house. The prisoner was committed for trial.

ANOTHER GAMBLER ARRESTED.

THOMAS P. BELL was arrested on the night of the 15th of September, by Officer RALPH P. BARKER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who says he found the prisoner and others engaged in gambling on the first floor of the house No. 7 West Eleventh-street. They were occupied with a "sweat-board" game, upon the result of which considerable money was staked. BELL was committed for trial.

ROBBING A TILL.

On Friday afternoon two boys were seen by Sergeant WEBB, of the Ninth Precinct, lurking suspiciously around the store of SAMUEL T. WARNER, No. 85 Perry-street. The officer watched them closely, and soon saw them enter the store. One of them called the proprietor aside and questioned him about some article which he wished to purchase, while the other slipped quietly behind the counter and stole the contents of the money-drawer. He was just putting the plunder in his pocket when the officer walked in and took the pair to the Station-house, where they gave their names as GEORGE RANKIN and JOHN WILLIAMS. The Judge committed them for examination, in default of bail.

PETTY CASES.

A large number of cases of intoxication and vagrancy were disposed of. A number of girls who had been arrested the night before in disorderly houses were sent on the Island as vagrants.

Essex Market—Before Justice Dodge.

GRAND LARCENY.

Mrs. MARY MCCORKLE, residing at No. 106 Eldridge-street, has missed goods from her house for some time past, but has been unable to discover the thief until lately. Among other things stolen were a linen sheet and other bed covering, and a set of teeth on gold plate, valued in all at about $50. She was finally led to suspect a young lady boarder, named MARY J. FRY, who was employed in STEWART's carpet department, from the fact that she (MARY) showed a set of teeth, corresponding to the ones lost by Mrs. MCCORKLE, to several of the other young ladies employed with her, remarking that they belonged to her sister. This led the complainant to suspect her, and keeping a close watch upon her, she discovered some pawn tickets in her possession, which represented most of the stolen property. MARY was accordingly arrested and committed for trial.

ROBBED IN A LIQUOR STORE.

THOMAS WHALON, of No. 59 West Thirteenth-street, appeared before Justice SHANDLEY yesterday, and made oath that on Friday he went into a liquor saloon in the basement of No. 3 Division-street, where he drank considerable liquor and soon fell asleep. Upon awaking he found that his watch, chain and ring, valued at $100, and $7 in United States notes had been taken out of his pocket. He thereupon caused the arrest of MITCHELL, the bar-keeper, on suspicion of the theft. He was committed for examination.

ROBBING A FELLOW-BOARDER.

SYMOND COHEN boards at No. 412 Grand-street. In the same house with him lived one PATRICK MCGOVERN. On the evening of the 20th, COHEN went out to take a walk, and upon his return found that his gold watch and chain, valued at $50, and $15 in United States notes, had been taken from his vest which hung upon the clothes-rack in his room. His suspicions fell upon MCGOVERN, and he immediately caused his arrest. Upon searching the prisoner, the chain was found in his pocket. He was accordingly held for examination.

ANOTHER DISHONEST BOARDER.

CHARLES HURSCH was arrested and brought before Justice SHANDLEY, charged with stealing two pairs of pantaloons, a coat and vest, valued at $60, from a fellow-boarder in the house No. 116 Forsyth-street. The theft is said to have been committed on the 13th inst., while the owner of the property, Mr. AUGUST BAUMGART, was temporarily absent from his room. HURSCH is believed to have stolen the goods from the fact that he was seen in the vicinity of the room a short time previous to the committal of the theft, and was not seen afterwards until the time of his arrest. He was committed for examination without bail.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

BURGLARY IN THE DAYTIME.

On the morning of the 19th inst., Mrs. THERESA FAY, living at No. 135 East Fifty-eighth-street, went out to make call on a neighbor, first being careful to fasten the doors and windows of the house securely. She did not return until the middle of the afternoon, when she discovered to her dismay that the front basement door had been forced open during her absence. Suspecting something wrong, she went into the house and upon searching her own room she discovered the loss of the following named articles: 1 gold watch, valued at $125; 1 gold chain, at $50; 2 gold rings, at $8; 1 emerald ring, at $18; 1 cameo set, ear-rings and breastpin, at $35; 1 pair of gold ear-rings, at $5; 1 paste breast-pin at $3; 2 pairs of gold sleeve buttons, at $10; 1 set of gold studs, at $8; 1 gold and amethyst breast-pin at $10; 1 gold chain and cross at $25; a gold thimble at $5; one silver thimble at $2; one bracelet at $10; a single ear-ring at $3, and a quantity of clothing, the value of the whole being about $330. Information was immediately conveyed to the Police, and Officers MCCUSKER and HIEDELBURGH took the case in hand. They were informed by ELLEN MCAVOY, a domestic employed in a house just opposite the scene of the robbery, that the two men entered the house of Mrs. FAY shortly after that lady had gone out, and soon came out bearing a well-filled bag, which they carried down Fifty-eighth-street toward the Second-avenue. From her description of one of the men, the officers were led to suspect a fellow named DICK THOMPSON, who was arrested yesterday and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who held him for examination.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

THE BOAT LAW—AN AMENDMENT TO IT REQUIRED.

The boat law is one of the best that was ever enacted, but owing to the peculiar manner of its enforcement, it has become unpopular. The object of the law was to stop thieving in the stream. The Legislature thought that if all rowboats were compelled to take out a license, that the thieves could be reached. A man would not let his boat to a stranger—if he did, then he must be a fool or a knave, and it was to get at these river pirates that this boat law was passed. It is a good law, but it wants some slight modification. The law was intended to affect only thieves, certainly not the honest portion of the community. Should any one hire a boat for a trip on the bay, and that boat be without a license and number, the result is that he runs the risk of being locked up over night, and afterward of being called upon to furnish bail, then to stand trial and be fined $100. The following cases tried yesterday show the objectionable features of this law: David Bland, a machinist, when he took his stand at the bar, laughed; he did not seem to comprehend the serious character of his position; he could not believe he was a criminal. He was charged with being in a small boat that had neither a number or the word "license" on it. He was working on a steamboat, and after his day's work had been done he rowed ashore in his employer's small boat, and thereupon was arrested for being in a boat that was not licensed.

In another case, Thomas Clark was found in a small boat that was not licensed. It had the number 1,124. But the defendant could not read, and the painter that he had employed said that he had done all that the law required. He didn't. The word "licensed" as well as the number must be on the boat. His ignorance in this case obtained him an acquittal.

The case of Alexander McCarthy was very curious; he had the Mayor's license, and yet the Court could not recognize it.

Prisoner—(Handing up the license)—I had that license four months ago.

The Court—This law went into effect in April, and the license by the Mayor is granted in June.

The Clerk of the Court—The Mayor's license is for keeping the boat, the other is for using it.

The prisoner was convicted, but judgment was suspended. In addition to the Mayor's license, he had taken out a license from the Board of Health.

VOCALIZING AT NIGHT ILLEGAL.

Giovanni Barberes, an Italian, a very respectable gentleman, so far as broadcloth and kid gloves are concerned, was charged with assaulting Officer Wm. P. Barker, of the Fifteenth Precinct. The assault was made when the officer attempted to make the arrest. Defendant was an Italian and did not understand English, and Barker did not understand Italian. The Italian was going home and singing to lighten the tediousness of his walk, when the officer, one of the secret service division, met the defendant at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue. The officer told the vocalist to hush up; the Italian thought a compliment was paid him for his squalling, and bowed. The officer passed on, but had hardly gone half a dozen yards ere he heard the Italian again bawling. He returned and seized him by the collar, and the Italian thinking it was a thief, not an officer, that had him, struggled to escape. The upshot of the tussle was that the Italian had to succumb. The officer was at fault, as he made the arrest without having his police-habiliments on him; and the Italian was equally wrong in practicing his vocal powers on the street. A verdict of acquittal was rendered. The policeman in this case used his club before it was required. The Court read the officer the following lecture, (he having been asked by counsel how long he had been on the Police, and replying that he had been long enough to know his business,) "If you haven't received these instructions in your Police school of instructions, they should have been given you, so that you might know how to give a respectful answer to a respectful question put to you by counsel."

A CURIOUS CHARGE.

Francis Curry, a steamboat loader, was charged with the larceny of a quarter-chest of tea valued at $25. The larceny was very curious and complicated. John Hunter, the mate of the ship from which the tea had been stolen, testified that he found the tea on a "dray." When he stopped the carman with the tea as he was going off the pier with it, he said with the utmost unconcern, "Well, if that 'ere tea is yourn, take it; Frank Curry put it on my cart." The complainant took the carman's word, and had Curry arrested. Curry, when arrested, disclaimed all knowledge of the transaction. The result was that the real thief escaped. It was a strange transaction all through. The man with the goods is allowed to go scot free, and because when caught he says another man gave him these goods, while another man, without the slightest proof of his complicity in the transaction, is held to answer and made to stand trial.

A RAT HOLE.

Patrick Gilbride, John Duffie and Dan Mulvey, all went into a liquor store to have a glass of beer. Before going in they had just about as much as they could stand with. Gilbride said he thought as much, and was taking his friend Dan up stairs to stop him "liquoring the crowd," when he was attacked. He acknowledged that when he was touched on the proboscis he returned the compliment on the optics of his antagonists. The evidence revealed the fact that Gilbride lost all his front teeth in the *melée*, and that Duffie only received a black eye. The defendant was acquitted.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

Michael Ulmer, a German who makes it his business to gather fat, garbage and ashes from houses, was charged with cruelty to a horse that he had attached to his wagon. Here is the whole evidence in the case: "Did you arrest the defendant?" "Yes." "What for?" "Driving a horse that was not fit to work, in the Fifth-avenue." "What was the matter with the horse?" "Lame; I saw him walk lame." "How fast was he going?" "He couldn't go any slower unless he stopped; the leg was bandaged, the horse limped; that was all that was the matter with the horse." For the defence a witness stated that he saw the horse on the morning of the day of the arrest, and that the horse was in perfect health; had no limp or defective leg. The officer said the sight in the Fifth-avenue was unsightly. The defendant was found guilty, but judgment was suspended.

Base Ball.

EUREKA, OF NEW-YORK, VS. EMPIRE, OF NEW-YORK.

These clubs played the return game of their match, at Hoboken, yesterday, with following result:

EMPIRE.	Outs.	Runs.	EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.
Ward, 2d b.	3	1	Brientnall, 3d b.	1	6
Sebring, p.	2	3	Currier, 2d b.	4	2
Miller, 1st b.	4	1	Osborne, c.	1	5
Williamson, r. f.	4	1	Faitoute, c. f.	6	1
Lawrence, c. f.	1	3	Mills, 1st b.	2	3
Wilson, l. f.	1	3	Collins, r. f.	3	3
Duncan, 3d b.	3	2	Lex, p.	2	3
Hosford, s. s.	2	2	Shugard, s. s.	1	5
Benson, c.	1	3	Tyrrell, l. f.	1	5
Total	21	19	Total	21	34

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Empire	0	6	4	5	0	1	3	—19
Eureka	2	6	6	2	4	11	3	—34

Fly catches—Empire, 10; Eureka, 7.
Out on foul balls—Empire, 8; Eureka, 1.
Passed balls—Benson, 10; Wilson, 8; Osborne, 3.
Home runs—Duncan, 1; Brientnall, 1; Currier, 1.
Umpire—Mr. N. B. SHAFFER, of the Eagle Club.
Scorers—Messrs. CHALMERS and HALDEN.
Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes.

ORIENTAL VS. M. M. VAN DYKE.

The return game between the above clubs was played on the Oriental ground, at Greenpoint, on Tuesday, Sept. 18. Owing to a shower which came on soon after the play was commenced, the game was delayed an hour, so that only seven innings were played. The result was in favor of the Van Dykes, as will be seen by the following score:

ORIENTALS.	Outs.	Runs.	M. M. VAN DYKE.	Outs.	Runs.
Holmes, Ed., l. f.	4	2	Galbrath, p.	2	4
Butler, s. s.	2	4	Wade, 2d b.	3	1
Vanderhoff, c.	2	4	Baldwin, l. f.	3	3
English, 2d b.	2	3	Bennett, 1st b.	3	3
Russell, 1st b.	3	3	Quinn, s. s.	3	3
Holmes, Eli, p.	2	2	Betler, 3d b.	1	5
Oppenheim, 3d b.	1	3	Brownell, c. f.	1	4
Davis, c. f.	2	3	Varian, r. f.	3	3
Boole, r. f.	4	1	Hagan, c.	4	2
Total	21	23	Total	21	28

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Oriental	5	4	0	3	1	5	5	—23
M. M. Van Dyke	8	6	9	1	3	1	0	—28

Fly catches—Oriental, 7; M. M. Van Dyke, 8.
Umpire—Mr. C. MILLS, of the Atlantic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. SOUTHARD and MESSERVE.

UNION VS. EUREKA.

A game was played between the Eureka and Union Clubs of Hudson City, N. J., on Wednesday, 19th inst., which resulted in a victory for the Unions by the following score:

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.
Bennett, c. f.	3	3	Platt, c.	4	0
Farrington, r. f.	3	2	Flynn, p.	3	2
Sweeny, c.	5	1	Grecian, 1st b.	2	2
Hattrass, 1st b.	2	3	Masters, 2d b.	2	1
Grey, l. f.	5	1	Hallock, 3d b.	5	1
Hedges, 3d b.	3	3	Lawrence, s. s.	3	2
Malone, 2d b.	3	3	Allen, l. f.	3	1
Orr, s. s.	1	5	Van Wart, c. f.	0	3
Fletcher, p.	2	4	Wickware, r. f.	5	0
Total	27	25	Total	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Union	2	3	4	6	1	3	6	0	0	—25
Eureka	0	0	8	1	0	1	2	0	0	—12

Umpire—Mr. A. NEWKIRK.
Scorers—Messrs. DARCY and FRY.
Flycatches—Union, 7; Eureka, 4.
Time of game—2 hours, 20 minutes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At a late hour on Friday night MATHEW WOLFF, of No. 93 East Twenty-Fifth-street, made a desperate attempt at suicide by hanging himself with his necktie from the frame of the door leading into his room. He was discovered thus suspended by his wife who cut him down, he soon after recovered his consciousness. It appears that WOLFF served out a term of years in the U. S. service during the late war, and on being discharged and paid off, started a fancy goods store with the proceeds. The enterprise proving unsuccessful, he took the fact greatly to heart, and had on several occasions threatened to commit suicide, causing his wife to watch him closely. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—A. W. Randall, Post-master-General; ex-Gov. Smith, Virginia; J. Boyden, Boston; T. T. Davis, Syracuse; W. S. Lincoln, Owego, and Hon. A. F. Smith, Connecticut, are at the Astor House. Chief-Justice Young, Nova-Scotia; B. P. Poore, Massachusetts; Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, Boston, and Maj. Kendrick, U. S. A., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Gen. H. S. Wright, U. S. A.; H. C. Dean, U. S. N.; J. O. Calhoun, Pennsylvania, and Robert H. Berdell, are at the Hoffman House. Gen. Macey, Albany, and Gen. Clany, U. S. A., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 22—*In steamship Pereire, for Brest and Havre.*—Gen. de Trobriand, Mrs. de Trobriand, Miss de Trobriand, Wm. H. Herriman, Mrs. Herriman, Mrs. Wm. H. Tillenghast, New-York; Torrence Ward, Baltimore; Wm. H. Riggs, Mrs. Wm. H. Riggs, New-York; A. Bonjour, Paris; Simon Huter and son, New-York; C. J. Carew, Norwich; J. A. O. Gray, Miss Jennie Gray, N. Y.; A. M. Sambrano and 2 sons, F. A. Santos and son, J. C. Zedino and son, Ecuador; B. M. Stilwell, N. Y.; Eugene Despries, Lyons; Jas. Gersen, Chas. Raas, N. Y.; Henry Boehmer, Philadelphia; L. Martinez, Havana; C. H. F. Anrens, N. Y.; Capt. C. W. Morgan, Virginia; E. Braff, New-York; Thos. Eakus, Philadelphia; H. Weill, New-York; Felix Tonten, San Francisco; D. Strauss, New-York; E. De Chucon, Paris; Joseph J. Deutsch, New-York; Wm. R. Cerf, Mrs. Wm. R. Cerf and six children, Peru; J. M. Demus, New-York; F. C. Yzquierdo, Mexico; J. Rodolphe Noetzlin, New-York; Dr. Joseph Adolphe Michant, Paris; John F. Phelps, New-York; F. de Carriere, New-Orleans; J. Revin, New-York; Peter Loyer, San Francisco; John L. McConnell, Princeton, Ill.; P. M. Haverty, New-York; Victor Carbonnat, San Francisco; Abraham Schwab, New-York; W. Miles, New-Orleans; Aimé L. Barrard, Paris; Jules Grimer, Constantinople; Mr. Andrea Enrico, Havana; Mr. Francois Larcobal, San Francisco; Mr. L. Gallagher, New-Orleans; Mr. M. Claverie, Paris; Mrs. Miscier and son, New-York; Mr. Jean Chabiac, San Francisco; Mr. S. J. Groom, New-York; Mr. Jean Ancotes Behar, Chicago; Mr. J. Brislon, Richmond, Virginia; Mr. P. Michal, Paris; Mr. Francois Lafuillade, San Francisco; Joseph Doussan, Paris; Capt. P. M. Acerly, New-York; Mrs. Beauvois, two children and nurse, Havre; Pierre C. Keller, Baltimore; Lucien Lippmann, New-York; Felix Lambert, New-Orleans; Jean Avadie, San Francisco; Francois Joseph Capler, New-York; Miss J. Marie Tannin, Philadelphia; Miss Jacqueline Berger, New-York; Mr. A. Dezaville, New-Orleans; Theo. Growe, New-York.

SEPT. 22—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—John H. Rickard, W. H. Wisner, Miss M. McCluskey, Mr. Montgomery, J. H. Coates, New-York; John Henson, Germantown, Penn.; Mrs. S. B. Morri, Milwaukee; Miss S. Dunn, Belfast; Mrs. A. C. Kelley, B. Barnett, Boston; B. Marrion, Cuba; J. H. Feming, of Philadelphia; F. Bogge, Rome; Thos. Mackay, New-York; Mrs. Fitzgerald, New-York; Mrs. Carson and child, Canada; George Thompson, London; Henry England, San Francisco; G. Arado, wife and child, Cuba; F. Butler and child, New-York; and others in the steerage.

SEPT. 22—*In steamship United Kingdom, for Glasgow.*—Mrs. Jeannie Hendrie and four children, W. R. Framd, Jno. C. McIntosh, Archibald Henry, Miss Ellen McDonald, John Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Hammill and three children, George Harper, Francis Connor, John Hewitt, John B. Anderson, Mrs. Ellen McNicol and son, Miss Catharine McGeuran, Jas. Burnett, Miss Jane Allen, Wm. Cameron, Robt. Glegg, Miss Sarah McCann, Thomas Johnstone, Miss S. A. Gregory, and a full complement of steerage passengers.

SEPT. 22—*In steamship Scotland, for Liverpool*—Miss Steers, Capt. Nickerson, Mrs. Nickerson, New-York; Mrs. Harrison, Liverpool; John McRae, James Tredennick, Scotland; L. Spirets, Mrs. Spirets, California; A. Huguenin, E. Spiretz, Paris; H. R. Lemon, H. Brigdale, A. Leighton, A. Shrimpton, Liverpool; Wm. Carson, New-York, and 120 in steerage.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—Dr. M. Fisherd, Mrs. T. Reilly and two children, Samuel Hoyt, W. H. Wescott and son, J. Haydee, D. J. Bear, J. Nicholson, A. Leydell, Miss J. Jones, Mrs. M. Jones, Miss L. Jones, Miss O. Jones, Mrs. Fred. Adams, Albert Rufus, John Paishley, B. Goldbag and wife, L. Goldbag and wife, J. Sever, Miss C. Stebbins, G. W. Osgood, W. Connell, F. W. Gilbert, J. W. King, Col. W. D. Locke, J. A. Watkins, E. A. Banks, A. Pfiffer, Mrs. J. M. Garom, R. J. Hopkins, A. M. Kentze, J. A. Weuttner, J. W. Smith, Mrs. Butler, Miss Freeman, P. Reynolds, W. Ferriman, G. W. Thompson, Miss Sarah Reynolds, Jacob Lessner and son, R. R. Butler, Richard Hill, Mr. Perham, Mr. and Mrs. Anderdorn, Mr. and Mrs. Wanger, Miss Martha A. Wright, Mrs. Emily Gage.

In steamship Sheridan, for New-Orleans—Miss Mabel Stewart, Col. Lee, U. S. A.; S. C. Hickey, lady, child and servant, A. Engle, Miss Maggie Geary, Miss Sabel Armstrong, Miss Dora Leavenworth, Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Miller and two children, W. D. Miller, Miss Ella Tilden, Capt. H. Tilden, Miss Laura Anderson, Agnes W. Brinckerhoff, Miss Maggie Foehiner, Robert Goldstein, lady and two children, Mr. Greenless, William W. Coleman, Mrs. L. Hannahan, O. M. Remington, James M. Henry, and six Sisters of Charity.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, for San Francisco and Aspinwall.—Mrs. Geo. B. Gibbons, A. J. Hider, Mr. Price, C. E. Lockwood, Acting Master David Ogan, U. S. N.; M. Cavaga, Ensign H. T. Dorton, U. S. N.; J. Camden, Geo. E. Cory, wife and child, Acting Master L. B. King, U. S. N.; Nathan W. Black, Benj. Dyer, E. C. Lord, Miss Sarah J. Chase, Miss L. J. Whittier, J. Griffin, J. Huntington, L. A. Bigiow, J. A. Phillips, Mrs. Wm. Deffner, child and infant, Mrs. J. Percy, M. Berwin, Geo. J. Brooks, Miss Nellie Goodhue, J. T. Hall, T. S. Northrup, Mrs. E. Cutler, J. Blum, wife and family, N. A. Harris and wife, G. Deffner, Miss Deffner, Mrs. J. Kahn and 2 children, J. Van Anewerp, Miss M. Davis, R. H. Vance, J. Bithell and wife, J. B. Crippens, Miss S. A. Root, S. J. Agnew, J. Martin, Miss M. A. Galtraith, A. Galtraith, L. F. Carter, A. P. Gross, wife and family, Lieut. W. C. Manning, Rev. M. M. Gibson and wife, C. Palmer and wife, W. A. Palmer and wife, James Miller and wife, Miss Sophia Palmer, Miss Lizzie Miller, Mrs. L. D. Crippin, G. Maccraber and wife, H. S. Cornell, J. Dimmick, M. Hernandy, M. Levaza, J. R. Hite, Lieut. J. Pike, H. N. Watters, H. A. Howland, H. A. Ray, G. O. Snyder, J. Reynolds, H. H. Pierce, A. S. Colby and wife, G. W. Dent, Mrs. M. D. Wregan and child, J. A. Cockrane, and a large number in 2d cabin and 300 in steerage.

In steamship Quaker City, for Charleston—H. Lawrence, J. Wright, J. Beaufort, R. M. Marshall, J. Allen, S. G. Courtney, W. Brown, Luke Wright, G. Connor, D. McGyre and wife, J. E. Dodge, W. McIntosh, wife and 2 children, Mrs. R. A. Carmingham, W. D. Miles, Capt. Paine, P. Lewis, J. Schaecte, E. Schaecte, Miss M. A. Fowler, H. Hammond, Mrs. McFerguson and 2 children, P. Paille, Capt. Dennette, Mrs. Capt. Bernard and child, J. Blanch, Mrs. H. Weldon, J. W. DeForest, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Conely and child, J. C. Clausenn, Baron de Bussious, J. C. McNulty, E. Munday, A. H. Schwake, wife and 3 children, Miss M. E. Hoffman, Miss Jane Gordon, and 58 in steerage.

In steamship Guiding Star, for Rio de Janeiro—Thomas B. Lewis, H. A. Carlisle, J. S. Pierson, wife, 2 children and servant, J. H. Benson, Rev. S. M. Laski and wife, Albert and Henry Custendorf, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Evans, J. A. Cole, J. N. Anersen, J. Hinkson, Admiral Palmer and servant, Fred. F. Mason, Ventura Bassore, Mrs. C. A. DeChondint, 3 children and servant, Mrs. L. Miller, Otto Hofman, Thomas Tolasa.

In steamship Montgomery, for New-Orleans—E. L. Tilton, M. B. Pike, O. B. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Winter, T. B. Douglass, T. Golay, E. Woodward, Mrs. J. S. Mann, Miss Alice P. Mann, Mrs. E. F. Keach, Miss Ada Richmond, Miss Mollie Sackett, Miss Kate Raymond, G. F. Stevens, J. Stern, C. C. Waldron, Elias Kuhn, Mrs. Debuseny, nurse and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Show and child, A. D. Durand, Nicholas Olde, R. Stringer.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Evening Star, from New-Orleans—John Watt, H. Thornhill, Major J. H. Mahaken and lady, Mrs. P. Bishop, M. Claverie, Mme. Merciere and son, J. Lefevre, Mrs. Spiro, Mrs. Goldman, Mrs. G. A. Norton, W. H. Merriam, Major Underwood, U. S. A.; W. P. Little, J. B. Cleveland, L. E. Allen, H. P. O'Neil, C. G. Connor, and 6 in steerage.

In steamship Fung Shuey, from New-Orleans—Wm. Bruns and lady, J. Wilson, R. Lewis, F. Richmond, Miss Ellen Hardley, Mrs. Bolton, Wm. Burlage and lady, A. Bolton, lady and child, J. Davis, W. Bradley, M. Dandrew, R. Smith, J. F. Howard, Wm. H. Byrne and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 48 | Sun sets.... 5 58 | Moon sets.... 4 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 24 | Gov. Island. 7 13 | Hell Gate.... 8 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Scotland, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool, National S. N. Co.; Crusader, (Br.,) Peters, Kingston and Port-au-Prince, Ribon & Munoz; Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; Anthracite, Greene, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Thames, Swift, Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, R. Lowden; Pereire, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Fah-Kee, Sterling, Neuvitas and St. Jago, Waydell & Co.; Montgomery, Funsoleth, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Monterey, Whitman, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison; Sheridan, Bolton, New-London, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Alabama, Limeburner, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Doris, Alnsy, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Edinburgh, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Guiding Star, Berry, Rio Janeiro, Garrison & Allen; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; Cumbria, Child, Mobile, N. L. McCready & Co.; Louisa Moore, Smith, Beaufort, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Barks Stampede, (Br.,) Jewett, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Ercole, (Ital.,) Battoni, Venice, Slocovich & Smith; Holland, (Br.,) Perkins, St. Jago, Cuba, J. Thompson.

Brigs Rival, Merrish, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Keystone, Barter, Savannah, Young & Cowan; Liona, (Br.,) Bishop, Dorchester, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Mercedes, (Br.,) Kohl, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova; Ebe, (Ital.,) La Nusa, Gibraltar and Malta, A. P. Testa.

Schooners Ida L., Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Ed. Watson, Cranmer, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary H. Stockham, Corcery, Philadelphia, Golethwait & Overton; E. J. Palmer, Palmer, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, H. Hebart, Robinson, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Magnolia, (Br.,) Clare, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Oregon, Munroe, Washington, N. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Ezra D. Fogg, Barber, Baltimore, M. Bedell; Arizona, (Br.,) Larson, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Minerva, Dissosway, Charleston, Young & Cowan.

Sloops Caroline, Ross, Middletown, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Emily, Allen, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans Sept. 15, at 5:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Sept. 15, on the bar, ship Kate Davenport, bound out, and steamship Merrimack, bound in; same day, at 8 P. M., signalized steamship George Washington, hence for New-Orleans; 17th, at 10 A. M., lat. 24 32, lon. 83 25, met bark Wappella, from Boston for New-Orleans; same day, at 4:30 P. M., between Tortugas and Key West, steamship Gen. Meade, strg. W. The F. S. anchored at 9 P. M. (21st) off Bedloe's Island, on account of thick weather.

Steamship Evening Star, Knapp, New-Orleans Sept. 15, and S. W. Pass A. M. 16th, with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison.

Steamship Ashland, Norton, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamer Glaucus, Gale, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam lighter Saxon, Brown, from the wreck of the brig William Edwards, ashore at Barnegat.

Brig Helen O. Phinney, (of Portland,) Bourne, (late White) Savannah 12 ds. Is bound to Portland, with timber; came to this port for medical assistance, all hands being sick except the cook and one seaman. Sept. 20, the Captain (White) died, and was buried at sea; same day, 15 miles N. E. by E. from Hog Island, was boarded by steamer Agnes, hence for Norfolk and Richmond, who put on board R. S. Bourne, 1st officer, and 2 seamen, who brought the vessel to this port.

Brig Ed. Delisle, (Br.,) Lent, St. Christopher 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Jones & Lough.

Brig L. L. Wadsworth, (of Eastport,) Bailey, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Star of the Sea, (Br.,) Burke, Dorchester, N. B., 15 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Unicorn, (Br.,) Lake, Cheverie, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. J. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) Potter, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Sarah Bernice, Proctor, Lingan 18 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Adrianna, Bailey, Gardiner 3 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. R. Smith, Clark, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Crowell, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Anna Shepard, Bowditch, Providence.

Schr. Empress, Hall, Rockland, with lime.

WIND—At sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Steamers Guiding Star, United Kingdom, Pereire, Scotland, Hermann, Fah-Kee, Louisa Moore, Quaker City, Cumbria, Montgomery, Monterey, Sheridan, Alabama, Niagara, Hatteras.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—Arr. steamers Wm. Tibbets, Savannah; Roman, Philadelphia; Fairbanks, Salvor; Miami and Mary Sanford, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Sophia Strout, from Cienfuegos, (reported yesterday,) had 14 ds. passage, and is consigned to Brett, Son & Co.

The schr. White Sea, from New-York, with corn, for Newburyport, went ashore night of the 20th inst. on Plumb Island; will discharge and get off.

Spoken, &c.

Navarino—brig, from Cow Bay for New-York, with loss of topmast, off Cross Rip, Sept. 21.

Petrel—wh. schr., of New-Bedford, with 20 bbls. sperm and 10 bbls. of black fish oil, Sept. 19, lat. 35 59, lon. 73 31.

Troubador—Br. brig, from Cienfuegos for Boston, 2 ds. out, Sept. 7, off Cape San Antonia.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 551, Sept. 22, 1866.
58, 30, 59, 54, 12, 44, 57, 38, 37, 64, 20, 4, 2.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 552, Sept. 22, 1866.
74, 41, 59, 69, 50, 39, 52, 26, 58, 60, 20, 56, 18.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 451, Sept. 22, 1866.
30, 41, 46, 24, 34, 75, 15, 35, 44, 7, 43, 70, 50.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 452, Sept. 22, 1866.
13, 54, 3, 15, 60, 67, 37, 17, 66, 50, 70, 18, 44.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, 176 Broadway.